

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN

Health Department

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

1962

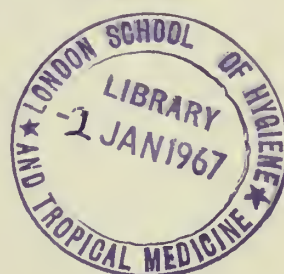
by the

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR,

and

COUNTY WELFARE OFFICER.





To the Scottish Home and Health Department,
the County Council of Clackmannan and the
Town Councils of Alloa, Alva, Tillicoultry
and Dollar.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report for the year 1962 on the Health and
Sanitary conditions of the County of Clackmannan and the Burghs therein,
together with the Report on the School Medical Services.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

J. BORROWMAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Bedford Place,
Alloa.

August, 1963.

66850



HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

(As at June, 1963)

MEDICAL STAFF

County Medical Officer of Health	James Borrowman, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	Patricia S. Warren, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
	David F. Baxter, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SANITARY STAFF

County Sanitary Inspector	Pat. M. Robertson, M.R., San. A., A.R.S.H.
Chief Assistant Sanitary Inspector	Alexander Ferguson
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	Alexander Davidson, Alan Crawford
Clerkess and Typist	* K. Harrower, + M. Kelly

DENTAL STAFF

Chief Dental Officer	A. Pirrie, L.D.S.
Assistant Dental Officers	+ D. B. Torrance, L.D.S.
	F. McGonigal, L.D.S., D.D.O. (Part-time)
Dental Attendants	M. Bauchop, E. Wilson
Dental Hygienist	* G. Kilpatrick (Temporary)

WELFARE STAFF

County Welfare Officer	J. Craig, A.I.S.W.
Clerical Assistants	Mrs. A. Broom, + J. Hall

NURSING STAFF

County Nursing Superintendent	A. P. Walker, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.D.N.S.
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HEALTH VISITORS

. S. Ferguson	Mrs. C. Kennedy
. M. Macdonald	Miss M. Guthrie (Tuberculosis)
. M. Somerville	Mrs. W. McDonald
rs. I. McLellan	Mrs. M. Stevenson

PART-TIME STAFF

rs. W. Stein (Assistant Nurse)

AUXILIARY STAFF

Mrs. D. A. Brand
Mrs. F. Brown (Deceased)
+ Mrs. A. Knox
Mrs. Fairholm

DISTRICT NURSE-MIDWIVES

<u>Dollar</u>	<u>Dollar</u>
. Stewart (Senior Nurse)	A. Nicolson
. Beattie	<u>Sauchie and Fishcross</u>
. Findlay	E. M. Smith
rs. J. Fyfe (Part-time)	* E. Malley
rs. C. Sneddon (Part-time)	+ I. McPhie
rs. M. Gray (Nursing Assistant)	<u>Tullibody and Cambus</u>
<u>Alva and Menstrie</u>	M. Henderson
. Macpherson	* C. McNiven
. MacKinnon	+ Mrs. E. Honeyman (Part-time)
<u>Lackmannan, Forestmill and District</u>	<u>Tillicoultry and Coalsnaughton</u>
. Nuthall	I. Ross
	J. Cullen

PHYSIOTHERAPIST

E. B. Currie

DAY NURSERY

atron J. Moffat

OFFICE STAFF

Chief Clerk	N. P. Forsyth
Clerkesses and Typists	J. Galbraith, M. Dick, J. Galloway,
	S. Broomfield, * E. Mann, W. Dunlop,
	Mrs. J. Lowrie, Y. Reid, + J. Cole, + O. Campbell

PART-TIME STAFF

Veterinary Inspector	R. R. McNaughton, M.R.C.V.S.
Part-time Asst. Sanitary Inspectors:-	Alva - T. S. Bradbury; Dollar - J. Beveridge;
	Tillicoultry - L. J. D. Smith.

Appointed during year * Resigned during year

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COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN

1962

REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

VITAL STATISTICS



	County	Alloa	Alva	Dollar	Tillicoultry	Landward
Population (Estimated), 30th June, 1962	41,636	13,902	3,941	1,981	3,970	17,842
Total Live Births Registered (including Illegitimate)	322	100	24	7	33	158
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence (including Illegitimate)	895	310	76	21	86	402
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence Male	456	151	36	11	50	208
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence Female	439	159	40	10	36	194
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence Illegitimate	49	17	3	3	8	18
Stillbirths Registered (including Illegitimate)	2	1	-	-	-	1
Stillbirths Corrected for Mother's Residence	23	9	2	1	1	10
Marriages Registered	293	144	35	8	21	85
Deaths Registered	326	142	37	12	21	114
Deaths Corrected for Residence	462	178	67	17	32	168
Deaths Corrected for Residence Male	241	94	30	10	18	89
Deaths Corrected for Residence Female	221	84	37	7	14	79

AGES AT DEATH

Under 1 ...	...	...	...	...	31	15	5	-	1	10
1 - 4 ...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	-	-	1
5 - 9 ...	...	...	...	...	1	-	-	-	-	1
10 - 14 ...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 ...	...	...	...	...	6	1	3	-	-	2
25 - 34 ...	...	...	...	...	13	6	1	1	-	5
35 - 44 ...	...	...	...	...	16	5	1	1	1	8
45 - 54 ...	...	...	...	...	39	16	2	1	2	18
55 - 64 ...	...	...	...	...	79	40	10	-	6	23
65 - 74 ...	...	...	...	...	89	29	15	1	6	38
75 - 84 ...	...	...	...	...	136	49	19	9	14	45
85 and over	...	...	...	...	47	15	9	4	2	17
ALL AGES					462	178	67	17	32	168

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	County <u>1962</u>	Scotland <u>1962</u>
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	21.5	20.1
Death Rate (All Causes - per 1,000 population)	11.8	12.2
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	35	26.5
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live births)	22	17.9
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	25	19.9
Illegitimate Birth Rate (per 100 Live births)	5.5	4.8
Death Rate from accidents in the home (per 100,000 population)	19	

*Adjusted for age and sex distribution.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	County	Alloa	Alva	Dollar	Tilli- coultry	Landward
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	-	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other forms	1	-	1	-	-	-
Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, all forms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	1	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant neoplasms	73	31	8	2	3	29
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	-	-	-	-	1
Diabetes mellitus	2	-	-	-	-	2
Anaemias	2	-	1	-	1	-
Other general diseases	4	2	-	-	-	2
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	66	25	8	2	6	25
Non-meningococcal meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of nervous system	4	4	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	7	1	3	-	-	3
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	121	44	15	9	12	41
Other diseases of heart	8	2	3	1	1	1
Hypertensive heart disease	8	2	-	-	-	6
Other hypertensive disease	10	4	1	-	-	5
Other circulatory disease	21	7	5	-	-	9
Influenza	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (except of newborn)	17	10	2	-	3	2
Bronchitis	14	10	-	1	-	3
Other respiratory diseases	11	2	3	-	2	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	2	3	-	-	-
Appendicitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	1	-	-	1	-
Gastritis and duodenitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	2	1	1	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of liver	3	2	-	-	-	1
Other diseases of liver	2	1	-	1	-	-
Other digestive diseases	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	1	-	-	-	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal sepsis including abortion with sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other puerperal causes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	2	1	-	-	-	1
Congenital malformations	8	3	2	-	-	3
Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	12	5	3	-	-	4
Pneumonia of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infections of the newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	5	2	1	-	-	2
Senility without mention of psychosis	4	-	1	-	-	3
Ill-defined and unknown causes	3	1	2	-	-	-
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	7	4	-	1	-	2
Motor vehicle accidents	12	2	-	-	-	10
Other road vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents in the home	8	3	1	-	2	2
Other violence	7	2	2	-	1	2
All Causes	462	178	67	17	32	168

Births. Three hundred and sixteen live births occurred in the County, 560 births were transferred in, making a total of 876 live children born to mothers resident in the area. Four hundred and forty-seven were males and 429 females.

The resultant birth rate per 1,000 estimated population was 21.5 as compared with 20.0 for 1961.

Stillbirths. Two stillbirths occurred in the County, the causes being registered as asphyxia pallida due to atelectasis, and macerated foetus (hydrocephalic).

There were 21 stillbirths in hospitals outwith the County, 3 having been booked for confinement at home and admitted as emergency cases.

Causes of stillbirth included concealed and revealed accidental haemorrhage, macerated foetus, monstrosity, primigravid breech, asphyxia in labour (no cause found), and extreme prematurity.

Maternal Mortality. - Nil.

Infantile Mortality. Thirty-one children died during the first year of life. It is most disappointing to record a rise in the number of children dying in the first year of life, giving an infantile mortality rate of 35, the highest this rate has been in this area for many years. Of the 31 children dying before their first birthday, 19 did not survive their first week and this, coupled with the stillbirth rate, gives a peri-natal death rate of 49.

Comparable figures for the County in previous years and for Scotland are given below:-

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>Scotland</u> <u>1962.</u>
Infant Deaths	18	26	21	18	31	
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	22	30	30	22.1	35.3	27
Neo-natal Deaths (under 1 month)	13	17	12	11	20	
Neo-natal Death Rate (per 1,000 total births)	16	20	15	13.5	22.7	17.9
Stillbirths	25	21	19	18	23	
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	31	24	23	21.7	25	20
Peri-natal Death Rate (combined stillbirths and deaths under 7 days per 1,000 total Births)	46	47	38	34.9	49	34.8

Causes/

Causes of death for

a) the babies dying in their first week were:-

	<u>Under 1 day.</u>	<u>1 day - 1 week.</u>
Congenital malformations	2	2
Prematurity	3	2
Atelectasis	1	4
Birth Injury	1	2
Pulmonary syndrome of newborn	-	2

b) children dying later in their first year:-

	<u>1 week - 1 month</u>	<u>Under 6 months</u>	<u>Over 6 months</u>
Congenital malformations	1	3	-
Pneumonia	-	3	2
Other respiratory conditions	-	1	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	1
Marasmus	-	1	-

Marriages. The marriages numbered 293, equivalent to a rate of 7.0 per thousand estimated population.

Deaths. Deaths from all causes corrected for transfers numbered 462, giving a death rate adjusted for age and sex distribution of 11.8 per thousand estimated population.

Diseases of the heart and circulation continued to be the chief cause of death and were responsible for 37.88 per cent of total deaths.

The relative importance of the various causes of death are unchanged and are shown below as a percentage of the total deaths:-

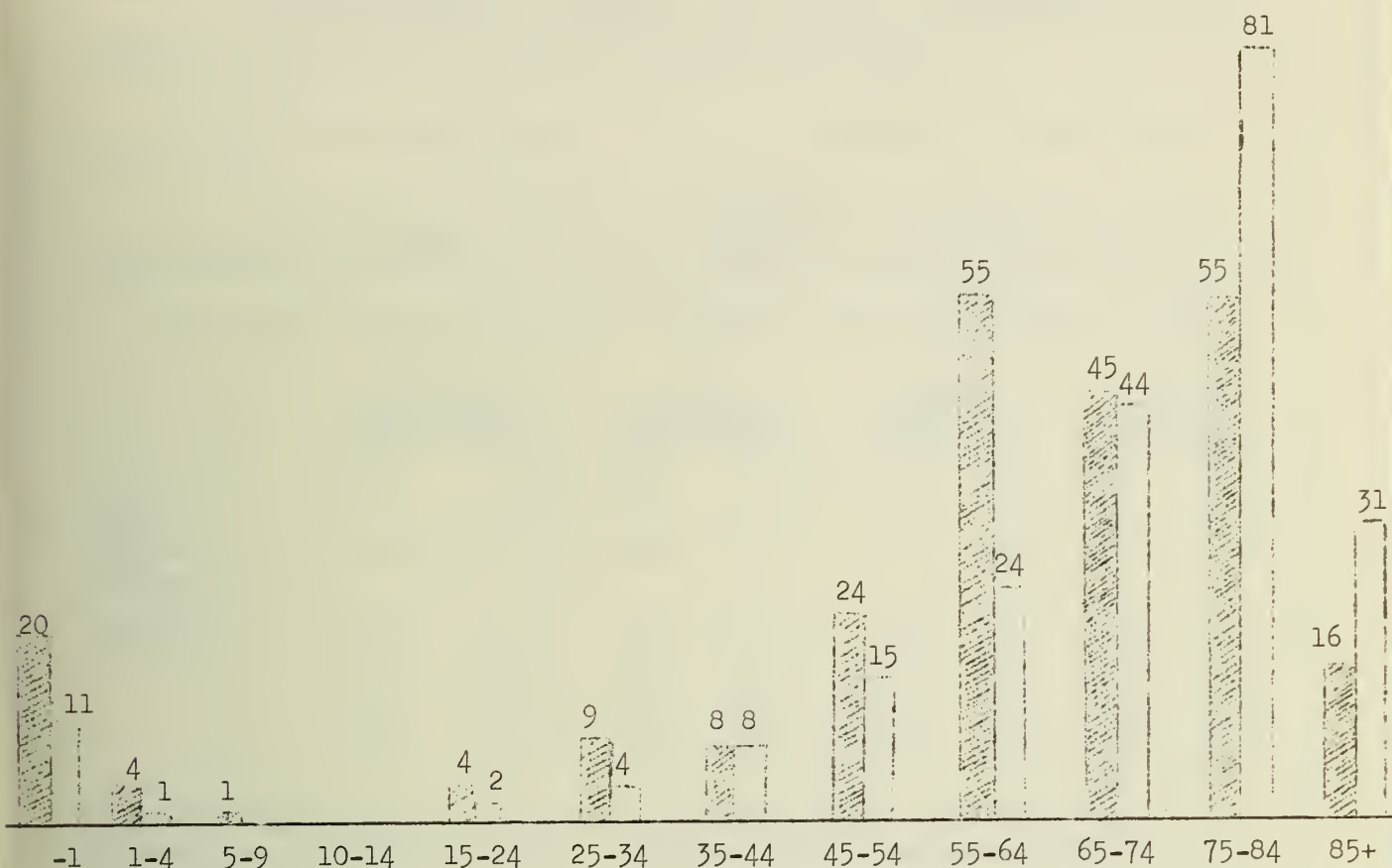
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	37.88%
Cancer	16.02%
Cerebral Vascular Disease	14.29%
Respiratory Disease	9.31%
Accidents in the Home	1.71%

Of the 74 deaths due to cancer, 24 (23 males and 1 female) were due to cancer of the lung.

Ages at death are shown graphically overleaf.

Ages at death:-

M F



The graph demonstrates clearly the excess of male over female deaths in middle age. Male deaths in the age group 45 years to 64 years numbered 79, whereas female deaths in the same age group numbered only 39. The main causes of this difference are lung cancer and coronary thrombosis.

A. Local Health Authority Functions.

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Ante-natal Clinics are held twice weekly at the County Hospital by the Area Obstetrician and his Staff. Patients who attend these Clinics are mainly those referred by General Practitioners for hospital confinement.

Attendances at Hospital Clinics.

	<u>New Patients</u>	<u>Total Attendances.</u>
Ante-natal	476	3,114
Post-natal	250	250
Gynaecological	323	1,042

Health Visitors from the County Staff attend in rotation at the Booking Clinics. A useful link is thus maintained with the Hospital Staff and contact made with expectant mothers who are encouraged to attend Mothercraft Classes. These are held weekly in Alloa and in the Hillfoots Area. Mothercraft talks are also given by the District Nurse-midwives to patients whom they expect to confine at home.

(b) Child Welfare/

(b) Child Welfare. Ten clinics continue to be held as before.

(c) Care of Premature Infants. A cot outfit is available for any premature baby born at home and not transferred to hospital. The cot may also be used for such a child who requires transport.

(d) Mother and Baby Homes. There are no Mother and Baby Homes in the County.

(e) Welfare Foods. The demand for National Dried Milk and Welfare Foods remains relatively low and has, in fact, fallen again since last year.

The total issues for this year and also for 1961 are shown below:-

	<u>National Dried Milk</u>		<u>Cod Liver Oil</u>		<u>Vitamin Tablets</u>		<u>Orange Juice</u>	
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Main Centre Alloa	7,177	6,323	1,528	684	749	499	8,016	5,031
Clinics	2,203	2,039	823	369	359	219	4,447	3,144
	<u>9,380</u>	<u>8,362</u>	<u>2,351</u>	<u>1,053</u>	<u>1,108</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>12,463</u>	<u>8,175</u>

(f) Dental Care. There has been little change in the number of mothers and pre-school children receiving dental treatment compared with last year.

It is deplored that quite a high proportion of the young mothers, with histories of prolonged neglect of teeth and gums required total extractions followed by the insertion of full upper and lower dentures.

The pre-school children who attended for the relief of pain required an average of three teeth extracted and many of these extractions would not have been necessary if the parents had limited their children's sweet eating to a short interval after meals and encouraged them to brush the teeth and to rinse the mouth with water before bedtime.

Details of treatment are shown in Appendix No. 3.

The following table indicates the trend in attendance:-

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
	<u>No. Examined</u>	<u>No. Examined</u>	<u>No. Examined</u>
Mothers	27	110	109
Pre-School Children	33	104	101

2. Midwifery.

There is still a shortage of District Nurse-Midwives. We are fortunate in having former members of our Staff, married and living in the area who are helping us out. Nine Tecota Machines for the administration of Trilene are available and 3 Minnit Gas and Air Machines.

Work done by County Midwives/

Work done by County Midwives.

All cases were dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1946.

Confinements.

	<u>Doctor engaged and present at confinement</u>	<u>Doctor engaged and not present at confinement</u>	<u>Removed to hospital during labour</u>	<u>Ante- natal visits</u>
Alloa	32	66	14	791
Alva	1	22	7	236
Clackmannan	8	10	4	196
Dollar	6	4	1	112
Menstrie	3	9	1	115
Sauchie and Fishcross	21	21	8	404
Tillicoultry	21	24	1	487
Tullibody and Cambus	20	47	18	617
	<u>112</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>2,958</u>

Three hundred and eighteen babies were delivered by County Midwives. Two were stillbirths.

Five hundred and forty-seven mothers were confined in the local Maternity Unit at Stirling Royal Infirmary and Airthrey Castle, and 24 in other hospitals outside the area, so that over 64.4% of the confinements were in hospital.

3. Health Visiting.

There has been no alteration in the number of Health Visiting Staff which remains considerably under strength.

Statistics of the work done are shown in Appendix No. 4.

4. Home Nursing.

As in the midwifery field, the shortage of staff has called for, and received, the co-operation of all the Nurses.

A more detailed analysis of the Home Nursing work is shown in the table in Appendix No. 5.

5. Domestic Help.

The Home Help Service has continued much as before, 101 part-time Home Helps having been employed during the year, as compared with 91 in 1961, and 276 households having received help compared with 254 in the previous year.

Details of help given are shown in the table overleaf, and it will be noted that the major part of the work has again been in the houses of the older members of the Community. It is difficult to overestimate the value of this service which not only ministers to the physical needs but, in many cases, supplies a beneficial contact with the outside world.

	<u>No. of Households</u>			<u>Average No. of days in attendance per household during the year</u>			<u>Average No. of Hours in attendance per household during the year.</u>		
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Confinements									
at home	10	20	13	10	16	10	38	67	52
at hospital	1	3	1	4	34	12	41	32	24
Acute Illness	35	24	18	83	56	67	229	162	173
Tuberculosis	2	3	-	299	165	-	737	374	-
Aged and Chronic Sick	184 (incl. 2 T.B. & 22 Blind)	203 (Incl. 2 T.B. & 27 blind)	238 (Incl. 35 blind)	157	155	150	448	435	414
Blind	23	28	36	201	227	215	585	656	635
Domestic Circumstances	-	2	5	-	266	148	-	949	691

6. Vaccination and Immunisation.

The outbreak of Smallpox in England brought an increased demand for both primary and maintenance vaccinations, although even now the percentage of children who have received protection is disappointingly low, being 64% for children born in 1961 and 62% for those born in 1960.

For a period of about two weeks there was difficulty in obtaining vaccine and it was necessary to limit the use of available supplies to the priority classes of population at risk, travellers going overseas, and young children who had not previously been offered vaccination. It was noticeable that several parents who made "panic requests" during this period did not bring their children back when a further appointment was made.

The "programme for protection" has now been amended and primary smallpox vaccination is at present offered to children in their second year of life, with re-vaccination at 9 years of age. National statistics have shown that there is less risk of untoward reactions to vaccinations at this age than in early infancy. Parents are strongly urged to make arrangements with their general practitioners or at the child welfare clinics for this vaccination to be done, and not to wait until there is a threat of epidemic.

Figures for children protected by the end of 1962, against diphtheria and whooping cough, are as follows:- Children born in 1960 - 74%, those born in 1961 - 63%. Undoubtedly many children are being immunised at a later age than is advised. Special effort is being directed to investigating reasons why some parents refuse or fail to have their children protected at the correct age.

Poliovirulitis Vaccination.

The change over to Oral 'Sabin' type vaccine took place early in the year. Taken as 3 drops on a sugar lump, this vaccine is much easier to administer, particularly when dealing with large numbers and, of course, is also much more acceptable than an injection.

Host/

Most children had already been immunised with "Salk" vaccine but a number of school children who had not been fully immunised were able to complete the course with oral vaccine.

In the late afternoon of Friday, 29th June, information was received that an Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist had become seriously ill with Bulbar Poliomyelitis. This Doctor had held an Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic in the Health Department on the Wednesday, two days previously, and had, in fact, become unwell whilst doing the clinic. There was an obvious risk of infection to all who had attended this clinic that day, and it was decided to offer oral vaccine to all persons who had been at the clinic and also to all members of their households. Visits were made to every such household on Friday evening and oral vaccine administered to everyone present. Absent members were invited to visit the Health Department the following morning for vaccination. At the same time, all Doctors in the County were informed of the position. Public demand for vaccination was anticipated and arrangements were made for Public Sessions, mainly in the evenings, in all towns and villages in the County, with suitable publicity by Press and Posters. In all, some 64 special Local Authority Clinics were held. Sessions were also held in some factories by factory doctors and many people visited their own Doctors for vaccination.

From the records, the numbers of adults vaccinated were as follows:-

	<u>ADULTS</u> <u>Complete Course of Oral</u> <u>Vaccine</u> <u>(3 Doses)</u>	<u>ADULTS</u> <u>Booster Dose of Oral</u> <u>Vaccine after Salk</u> <u>Vaccine</u>
Local Authority Staff	4,122	635
Factory Doctors	1,183	518
General Practitioners	1,522	469
	<u>6,827</u>	<u>1,622</u>
Total - <u>8,449</u>		

In addition, 2,252 persons received a first dose of vaccine but failed to complete the course. Thus, approximately, one third of the adult population were given oral vaccine although rather less than this proportion received enough vaccine to be considered as completely immunised. As over 90% of the school and pre-school population had already been vaccinated, the total protected approximates to half the population of the County. Full details of the figures are shown in Appendix No.10 and 11.

No further case of Poliomyelitis occurred.

This happy outcome cannot, however, be claimed as due to the measures taken. Nevertheless, as the patients who attended the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic were in particularly close contact with the infected person and therefore at special risk, it is reasonable to assume that the immediate use of oral vaccine did contribute to the successful result.

The above rather brief factual summary does not give an adequate picture of the atmosphere prevailing at this time; of the long queues of people attending for vaccination at some of the clinics, of the constant enquiries, by telephone and in person, regarding individuals state of immunisation, of the unforeseen snags (fortunately none serious) in obtaining adequate supplies of vaccine in time for clinics, and so on. For a period, much of the other work of the Department was virtually at a standstill. The programme was only made possible by the use of Oral Vaccine and by the willing co-operation of all Staff, Clerical, Nursing, and Medical, in the many clinics after normal hours of duty.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care/

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

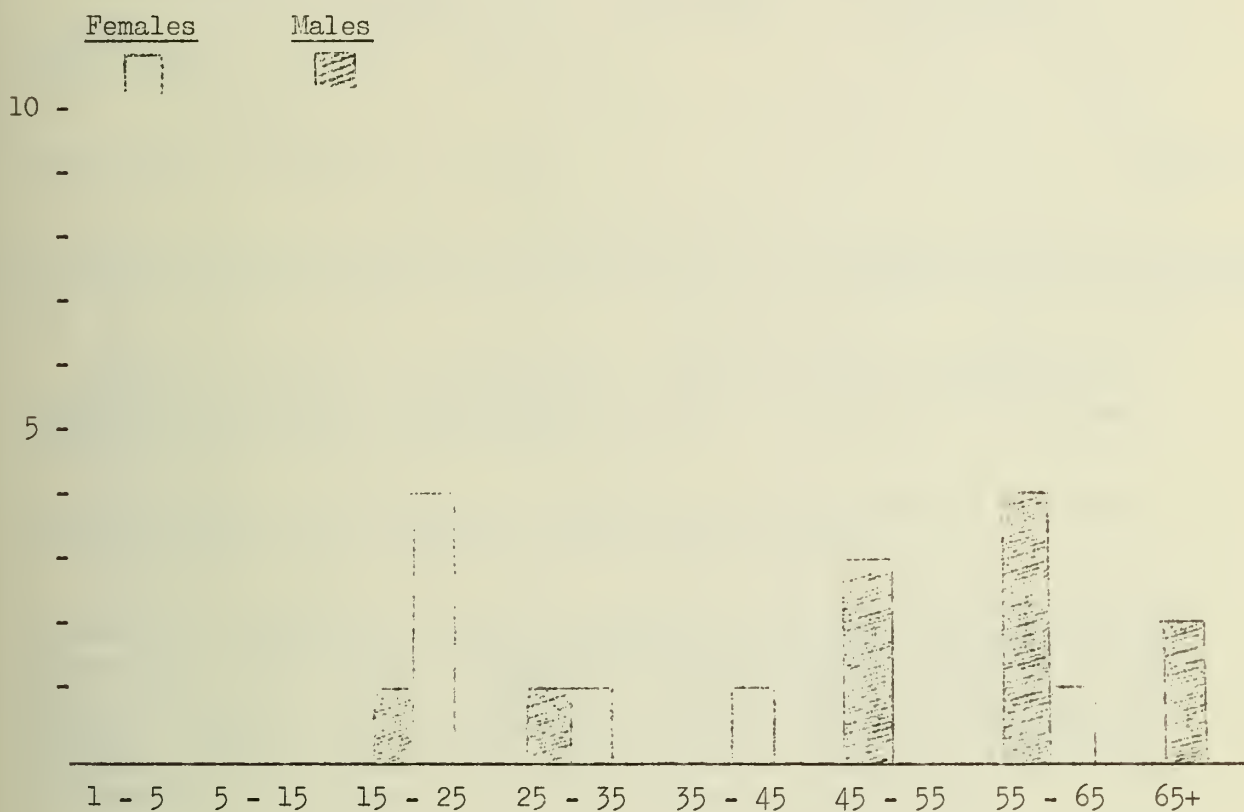
Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered during the year was 18, an increase of 4 from the previous year. Eleven of the new cases were male and 7 female.

Four of the new cases were females in the age group 15 - 25. This is slightly more than has occurred in this group for several years.

The tendency for the new cases to occur in mid-life is clearly illustrated in the graph below.

New Cases by Age and Sex



The incidence in the County compares with that for the whole of Scotland thus:-

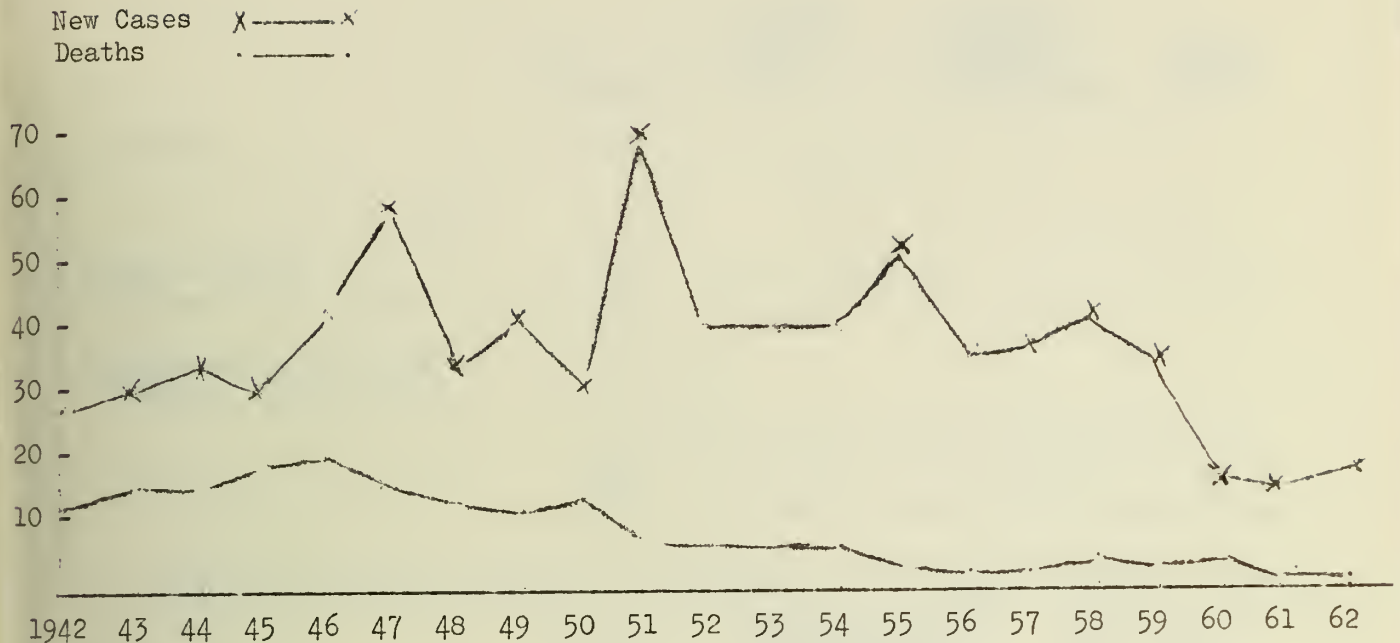
	<u>Clackmannann County</u>	<u>Scotland</u>
Incidence rate per 100,000 population	43.21%	55*
Death rate per 100,000 population	2.4%	8

* Provisional Notifications

There were 219 known cases in the County at the end of the year compared with 267 on 1st January.

There was one death from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The annual incidence of new cases and deaths is illustrated overleaf.



Three new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified and confirmed as follows:- Abdominal, 2; Bones and Joints, 1. There was one death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

There were 27 cases in the County known to be suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 29 on 1st January.

Under the Schemes for the Care and After Care of Tuberculous Persons, vitamin food supplements were prescribed for most cases and free milk was granted to 8 tuberculosis patients for varying periods. Free school meals were provided for a number of children from tuberculosis families. When required, sputum bottles, disinfectants and home nursing aids were also provided. Priority was obtained for patients in need of re-housing under the Housing Points Scheme of the various Housing Authorities.

There were 384 attendances at the Alloa Chest Clinic. One thousand, three hundred and forty-eight routine home visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Nurse.

Care Committee.

Through the Tuberculosis Voluntary Care Committee for the Counties of Stirling and Clackmannan, 4 patients received assistance, and three patients, one a widow who was accompanied by her four children, were sent for holidays at seaside resorts.

Miniature X-rays.

Odelca Camera.

Contacts, School Leavers and persons concerned under the Protection of Children Scheme (e.g. Teachers) were X-rayed at Stirling Royal Infirmary.

Numbers done are shown in the table overleaf.

	<u>X-rayed</u>	<u>Referred for large film</u>	<u>Requiring further observation</u>	<u>Cases found</u>
Contacts	174	16	4	-
T. T. Case Finding X-rays	4	-	-	-
School Leavers (Tuberculin Positive)	166	12	1	-
Protection of Children (Teachers, Staff, etc.)	11	1	-	-
	355	29	5	-

The following were X-rayed by large film at the County Hospital, Alloa.

	<u>X-rayed</u>	<u>Requiring further observation.</u>	<u>Cases found.</u>
Contacts	27	-	-
Superannuation	6	-	-
Pneumoconiosis	7	-	-
T. T. Positive	2	-	-
	42	-	-

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The Scheme for vaccination of contacts and of children approaching school leaving age continued unchanged and numbers tested and vaccinated are shown in the table below:-

	<u>Tuberculin Tested</u>		<u>Negative Reactors</u>		<u>Vaccinated during 1962</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Nurses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Students	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contacts	32	35	30	32	51	57
Special Groups not included in above						
(a) School Leavers	418	374	331	291	331	291
(b) New Born Babies	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Students	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

For the first time since the start of the Scheme, there is a slight upward trend in the percentage of children positive to the Tuberculin Skin Test. The latest (Third) Report of the Medical Research Council on Tuberculosis Vaccines shows that protection is still efficient eight to nine years after vaccination. It would seem appropriate, therefore, to offer B.C.G. Vaccination to school children one year earlier than hitherto, that is during their first year in the secondary schools.

Of the school leaving age group 96.22 per cent accepted testing and vaccination. Seventeen per cent were Tuberculin Positive on testing compared with 12 per cent the previous year.

School Leavers - % Tuberculin Positive



One hundred and twenty-five home visits were made by the doctors and nursing staff of the Health Department in respect of B.C.G. Vaccination.

Chiropody.

The Chiropody Services provided by various Voluntary Committees throughout the County continued unchanged. Full details of the Services were furnished in last year's Report.

Health Education.

Various Organisations were given talks on health subjects by members of the Health Department Staff. The Prevention of Accidents Committee continued to function and several members gave talks and film shows to preformed audiences.

8. Control of Infectious Diseases/

8. Control of Infectious Diseases.

Notifications of Infectious Disease numbered 84 compared with 72 last year.

Notifications were as follows:- Pneumonia, 52; Dysentery, 17; Scarlet Fever, 11; Erysipelas, 1; Para-Typhoid B, 1; Food Poisoning, 2.

Infectious Diseases Hospital.

There were 167 admissions to the Infectious Diseases Wards in the Hospital compared with 172 last year.

The largest group of admissions again consisted of Respiratory Infections. These totalled 81, mainly Pneumonia, 35; Bronchitis, 26; and the remainder included Coryza and Upper Respiratory Infection, Pleurisy, Asthma, Tonsillitis, Croup and Influenza.

Alimentary Infections numbered 24. These were mostly cases of Gastro-enteritis where no pathogenic organism was isolated. Salmonella Thomson was isolated in one case.

Other infections and conditions included:-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 6; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 6; Heart Disease, 5; Measles and German Measles, 5; Infective Jaundice, 4; Cancer of Lung, 3; Meningitis, 2; (Meningococcal, 1; Benign Lymphocytic, 1); Scarlet Fever, 2; Erysipelas, 1; Mumps, 1; Glandular Fever, 1; Endocarditis, 1; Impetigo, 1; Cystitis, 1; Mastoiditis, 1.

Venereal Diseases.

The return of cases resident in this Area and treated at Stirling and Falkirk Centres is shown below.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Falkirk Royal Infirmary:-		
Non-venereal Conditions	1	-
Total	1	-
Stirling Royal Infirmary:-		
Gonorrhoea	1	1
Syphilis	1	1
Non Specific Urethritis	2	-
Trichomonas Infection	-	1
Other Venereal Conditions	1	-
Non-Venereal Conditions	6	2
Total	11	5

9. Mental Health Service/

9. Mental Health Service.

Under Part 2 of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, and under Section 21 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, Proposals were formulated for the provision of Mental Health Services within the County. The Proposals were made in general terms, and as wide as possible, to cover the future development of the Service.

At present, Staff, Doctors and others, are receiving courses of instruction in mental health work and Mental Health Officers have been nominated. A male Nurse, fully trained in both mental and general nursing, has been sponsored for health visitor training.

A large house, standing in its own grounds in Alloa, has been acquired for conversion into a Junior and Senior Occupational Centre with Resident Matron and facilities for temporary residential accommodation.

Bellsdyke Mental Hospital.

Most admissions are now made on an "informal" basis without certification of any kind.

The numbers of admissions in the past few years are indicated below:-

<u>Admissions</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Certified	11	9	7	5	7	8
Voluntary	40	44	40	33	55	67 (Informal)
Total	51	53	47	38	62	75

Hospital Staff also held Out-Patient Clinics at Bellsdyke, Stirling Infirmary and Falkirk Infirmary.

Child Guidance Clinic.

Dr. Russell and his Staff from Bellsdyke continued with this Clinic monthly in the Health Department with extra sessions as required.

During the year there were 23 new cases. Total attendances made by old and new cases were 102.

The Clinical Psychologist from Bellsdyke assisted with the Child Guidance Cases and held 59 interviews. There were 15 new cases referred to the Clinical Psychologist.

Twelve Child Guidance Cases were referred to the Hospital Psychiatric Social Worker. The Psychiatric Social Worker also interviewed and visited 43 adult patients from the County.

10. Work under Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act.

Admission to the Day Nursery continues to be much in demand and throughout the year there has been a number of children on the waiting list.

Priority of admission is given to children who have only one parent, children whose mother is ill and children recommended by the County Medical Officer or a General Practitioner. At the request of the Children's Officer, in an emergency, children may be admitted as short term residents but this has not been necessary this year though several children have been admitted daily for short periods as a temporary measure.

Number/

Number of children on the register at 31st December, 1962 - 59

Average daily attendance - 46

No application has been received for registration as a Child Minder, and no registrations were in force at the end of 1962.

B. School Health Service - See page -

C. Port Health Administration.

As noted in last year's Annual Report, the Port closed on 27th July, 1961, and has not been re-opened.

D. Food Supply - See Sanitary Inspector's Report.

E. National Assistance Act, 1948 - See County Welfare Officer's Report.

F. Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

No applications for registration were received under this Act.

REPORT BY COUNTY WELFARE OFFICER

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

General Welfare

It appears from the number of enquiries at this department, which have increased by 40%, on a wide variety of subjects, that there is an urgent need for an information centre for this County. Such a centre would, of course, require adequate publicity and trained staff.

In response to the Scottish Home and Health Department circular No. 27/62, the County Council have agreed to carry out a Pilot Survey of a Ward in Alloa Burgh. From this survey it is hoped to gain sufficient information in regard to the numbers and types of handicapped persons, together with the need for Meals on Wheels and Chiropody etc., to make some assessment of the future demand for welfare services.

Accommodation

There appears to be no hope of finding suitable vacancies in residential accommodation, until the County Council have a Home of their own. Waiting lists for most Homes are increasing yearly.

It is regrettable to record the passing of another year and still have to report that no start has yet been made towards the County's new Home.

<u>Type of Accommodation</u>	<u>In premises managed by the Hospital Boards</u>	<u>In premises managed by other Local Authorities</u>	<u>In premises managed by Voluntary Bodies</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
<u>Number of Admissions</u>	10	-	10	20
<u>Number of Discharges</u>	12	-	6	18
<u>Number Resident at 31st December, 1962</u>	13	3	25	41

Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

During the year 524 domiciliary visits were made to the blind and partially sighted persons on the County Registers.

The 25% decrease in the visitation of the blind and partially sighted is the direct result of the increased number of handicapped persons being dealt with, and lack of staff.

Detailed particulars of registered blind and partially sighted persons at 31st December, 1962, are attached.

Detailed particulars of registered blind and partially sighted persons at 31.12.62

	0 - 4		5 - 17		18 - 39		40 - 59		60 - 69		70+		TOTALS		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Number on Register	-	-	3	3	2	7	9	7	9	17	31	61	54	95	149
Under School Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At Blind School	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Ineducable	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
In open employment	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	6
In sheltered employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Trained but unemployed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Not trained but trainable	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Unavailable for employment or incapable of work	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	5	8	17	31	61	45	85	130
Examinations by Ophthalmologist	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	10	6	11	17
Found to be blind within the meaning of the Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	6	5	6	11
Re-examinations by Ophthalmologist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	11	5	16	22
New cases found to be blind after re-examination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	5	2	7	9
Re-certified after re-examination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Deaths during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	3	9	12
Number on Partially Sighted Register	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	6	16	10	20	30

In addition to the normal supply of wireless sets from the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, three personal transistor sets have been supplied for bedfast hospital cases.

A young woman who was transferred to this area was given weekly braille reading lessons over the last two months of the year. The other readers in the County are supplied with weekly and monthly magazines, plus books kept by the County Library. The disc talking books issued to the five blind people unable to read braille were replaced by the new modern tape type machines on a rental basis. It is hoped that the remainder will be replaced shortly.

Deaf, Dumb and Hard of Hearing

With the appointment of a new missionary for the area, it is hoped the Edinburgh Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society will be able to increase the visitations to the 35 persons on the Society's register. Arrangements were made for the needs of the remaining 24 persons on the County Register, by the collection of batteries and the repair of hearing aids, and to whom 142 domiciliary visits were made.

Physically Handicapped Persons (other than Blind, Deaf and Dumb)

Since the issue of the Scottish Home and Health Department circular No. 27/62, services to all handicapped are now compulsory, instead of permissive. It is hoped that after the results of the Survey, previously mentioned, are available, a programme for the present and future development of services to all physically handicapped persons will be planned and put into operation.

During the year 363 domiciliary visits were made and in many cases assistance given to obtain statutory benefits.

Structural alterations and portable adaptations were made for 13 cases, by the provision of hand rails, toilet aids, bath seats and a hydraulic lifter.

Holidays were provided for three cases, two under the Red Cross Scheme, and by private arrangement for one who was too handicapped to take part in the Scheme.

Section 47 - Removals

During the year there were no removals under this Section of the Act.

Section 48 - Care and Protection of Property

There were no arrangements made under this Section of the Act.

Section 50 - Burials

Five burials were carried out, under the provision of this Act, of bodies unclaimed by relatives.

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The Scottish Home and Health Department,
The Convener and Members Clackmannan County Council, &
The Provosts, Magistrates and Members of the Town Councils of
Alloa, Alva, Tillicoultry and Dollar.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As required by statute I enclose my Annual Report for 1962 on
the sanitary conditions of the County of Clackmannan and the Burghs
therein.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

Pat. M. Robertson.

County Sanitary Inspector.

Health Department,
Bedford Place,
ALLOA.

August, 1963.

CLACKMANNAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

Annual Report by the County Sanitary Inspector for 1962.

Milk and Dairies.

At the end of the year there were 28 dairies on the register of producers two pasteurisation plants and 57 licences in operation for the sale of designated milk. In addition licences were in operation for 3 vending machines.

In my annual report last year, it was suggested that schemes for modernisation of equipment and premises would gather momentum quickly, in an attempt by dairy farmers to equate what for want of a better term was described as the efficiency - economy requirements of modern dairying. And so it proved. Towards the end of the year one new cattle court with self feed silage, milking parlour and bulk tank was erected at Parkhead by Mr. D. Brewster and several other farmers were in the process of installing bulk tanks, and changing over from byre systems to courts. One other farmer was contemplating the introduction of a bulk tank with a round the byre milking unit.

The unit at Parkhead farm although only in operation for a few months has proved most effective in every way although several novel features were introduced in the construction. While stalls are provided the sixty cows are never tethered. They rise and feed from the silage court as and when they feel inclined. Arrangements were made to return to the land the manure from the courts by spraying the effluent on the fields and the effluent disposal position was therefore satisfactorily solved. The whole of the milking arrangements on the premises are being supervised by one man resulting in a big saving in labour costs.

Great interest in these premises has been shown by farmers, public health authorities, and others interested. On close examination it is no exaggeration to say that most of the existing dairy bye-laws have in some measure been contravened and the Health Committee are to be congratulated in co-operating in what was a relatively new concept in dairying. Now that the premises are operational some defects become obvious. All are however of a minor nature and they do not in any way detract from what has been an interesting and worth while project in every sense.

As bulk tanks are new to this County a brief description of the methods employed is given below.

Milk is drawn from the cows by milking machines and is conveyed through stainless steel pipes to a bulk tank situated in the dairy. This tank which is also of stainless steel construction is surrounded by an ice bank and the milk is cooled quickly to 37° - 40°F and is retained at this temperature until collected by the road tanker. The temperature of the milk in the tank is thermostatically controlled. From cow to bulk tank, from tank to road tanker and from tanker to creamery from creamery to bottle and from bottle to customer - the whole process without the milk at any time being in direct contact with human hands.

Having forecast last year with some degree of success, future developments in the dairying industry it is perhaps unwise to once again indulge in the luxury of long range forecasting. A local authority has however, a duty in all its fields, not merely to be concerned with the day but to try and intelligently anticipate future developments.

How long for example can the housewife expect daily, some times twice daily deliveries of milk? Are there not some social

/

/consequences to be considered by the introduction of bulk tanks?

In the first case it is difficult to see how expensive wise milk retailers can afford to go on offering the present service. From hygienic grounds there is now no reason why given adequate refrigeration in the home, milk should not keep fresh for several days at least. It may well be that some enterprising dairyman in the future will offer on a small rental, a home refrigerated milk unit and the housewife will purchase not pints of milk per day but gallons per week. Would not such a service also give a boost to milk consumption?

Consumer resistance to a change of this nature will be strong but such a system does operate well in other parts of the world. The farmer will never of course be able to look to a five or four day week but the bulk tank and other devices should lessen his toil also.

Now that the bulk tank is featuring more and more in milk production and as it gains acceptance from farmers it is worth examining its effects from a different angle.

At the moment small "dry" dairies with a daily output of 100 gallons or so are still relatively popular and to the public at large "Jones pure T.T. milk" appears to taste better than that of some of the larger organisations -- although it may be exactly the same milk! If bulk tanks continue to increase who is going to supply the dry dairy with its 50-100 gallons of milk? Can they afford to install a tank of their own to accept this amount from the tanker lorry? Flow meters are not yet so accurate that such an amount could be discharged in any event without discrepancies arising.

Arguments as to the desirability or otherwise of dry dairies apart, it does seem that as the years progress more and more of these establishments will disappear in the name of progress.

One last thought. The immediate post war suggestions of drying milk for reconstitution by the housewife has seemingly lost impetus and it looks that whatever other developments may take place in the future, liquid milk will still lead the field despite the disadvantages of bulk, susceptibility to contamination and lack of extensive keeping quality.

General.

It now seems that the average dairyman can readily comply with the bacteriological standards and there would seem to be a case for tightening up of the standard. In addition from a public health point of view there now seems no justification for the retention of the designation "Certified".

There does also appear to be a case for the introduction of a simple test to determine the presence of anti-bodies in milk. While the use of such drugs are carefully controlled so far as humans are concerned the same does not appear to be so in respect of animals and it is only too easy for farmers to treat infected udders and the like with massive doses of these products resulting in some later contamination of milk.

Milk Sampling.

1962 produced a record so far as sampling results was concerned and details are given in the milk sampling table overleaf. Briefly 617 samples were taken and of the total 92.1% were satisfactory. This is the first time such a figure has been achieved and compares with 52% in 1945 and 87.4% in 1961.

Synopsis of Milk Sampling Results for the year 1961.

Month	T.T. Milk Produced within the County		T.T. Milk Pasteurised within the County		Totals	
	Taken	Satisfactory	Taken	Satisfactory	Taken	Satisfactory
Jan.	58	54	8	8	66	62
Feb.	30	29	4	4	34	33
March	77	76	8	8	85	84
April	29	22	4	4	33	26
May	56	51	6	6	62	57
June	52	45	9	9	61	54
July	58	56	8	7	66	63
Aug.	30	22	4	4	34	26
Sept.	27	24	4	2	31	26
Oct.	49	45	8	8	57	53
Nov.	50	47	8	8	58	55
Dec.	26	25	4	4	30	29
Total	542	496	75	72	617	568
Percentage Satisfactory in 1962.		91.5%		96%		92.1%

The high percentage of satisfactory samples can be reckoned to be an accurate assessment of the position in the County. It is obvious that the greater number of samples taken the greater is the chance of failures being found. The Scottish Home and Health Department suggested the frequency of sampling was too great but the Health Committee decided on a policy of no change for it has been apparent in recent years that the percentage of satisfactory samples has risen in direct proportion to the number of samples taken. It is fair to suggest some relaxation of control as the Central Department did, but this could result in some loss of control and any backsliding by producers is difficult to check.

As a matter of convenience a fair proportion of samples have in the past been taken from producers' milk at creamery premises. The bulk tank installations means this will no longer be possible in future and more frequent farm visitations will be necessary. It means too that extra staff time will require to be devoted to sampling to allow the maximum coverage of dairies on the days samples are taken.

There has been no change in the laboratory position and many miles are registered yearly by the staff in journeys to the laboratory in Paisley.

Pasteurisation Plants.

The two plants one a HTST plant and the other a Holder type plant functioned satisfactorily during the year. A total of 75 samples were taken and 72 samples passed all tests. Various improvements of these plants were carried out during the year. The plants are well managed and in both cases defects are remedied speedily.

Washed Bottles.

63 washed bottles were submitted for bacteriological examination and 61 were reported as confirming with recognised standards.

The average life of a bottle still remains at around five days and they are unfortunately the subject of all sorts of abuse from the public. Many are destroyed by dairies on return as being unsuitable and while a very careful screening of bottles is carried out there is still the odd complaint of the presence of foreign bodies. The public are rightly annoyed if they become the victim of such a bottle, but it is difficult on the other hand to attach too much blame to a dairyman or his staff when it is well known to the authorities that every possible measure is being taken to avoid such unhappy situations.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations.

Regular visits were paid during the year to manufacturing and retail ice cream premises. In general the standard of those premises remains high and one producer had plans passed during the year for new premises, which will provide him with much needed additional space.

It was not found possible to take any ice cream samples for bacteriological examination because of the laboratory position and the distance involved.

Inspections were also made of ice cream vans at regular intervals. It was suggested that some of those vehicles were operating in breach of the regulations, or the Food Hygiene Regulations, by selling goods other than ice cream. While it is true that many of these vehicles now sell a wide range of articles from confectionery to tinned goods, if there is no suggestion of contamination, and if the products are all prepacked, there would appear to be no breach. The question of the desirability of this practice is however another matter.

Vehicles generally were kept in fairly good condition and towards the end of the year several retailers had purchased new vans to produce soft ice cream.

Noise nuisance is still a problem so far as ice cream vehicles are concerned. It is necessary for van men to advertise their presence but in the late evening the use of strident horns, chimes etc. is a real source of nuisance and annoyance particularly to invalids and mothers of young children.

The number of ice cream premises and vehicles on the register at the end of the year compared with the 1961 figures in brackets are given below.

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Vehicles.</u>
Number of registrations in force at end of 1961.	26 (26)	24 (23)
Number granted during year.	1 (-)	9 (1)
Number cancelled during year.	4 (-)	3 (-)
Number discontinued during year for other reasons.	- (-)	- (-)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number in force at end of 1962.	23 (26)	30 (24)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Food and Drugs Adulteration Act 1956.

The total number of samples taken during the year was 158 comprising:- 79 informal samples of milk, 72 of foods and 7 of drugs.

All the samples were reported genuine by the Public Analyst.

I make no apology for returning to my theme of last year under this heading in relation to food additives. Expert advice only seems to confuse an already confused position.

While admitting the presence of additives either accidentally or by design one body of opinion suggests that the amounts used and discovered should cause no harmful effects, while other authorities maintain that this is not so but that it will take several decades probably for any harmful results to become apparent.

If there is any fault in food sampling at the present time it is in the fact that Public Analysts are only required to check formulae on packages or look for certain known adulterants or preservatives. It would be helpful if every now and again some authority would carry out a broad spectrum analysis of a variety of foods to ensure that hidden additives etc. might be recognised and their implications considered as early as possible.

One illustration of the type of thing which can be discovered is of interest. Towards the end of the year the Department were asked to examine some rolled ham bought from a grocers shop. The ham was fly blown and had only been in the shop for two - three days and during most of the time had been under refrigeration. As a matter of routine the local authority of the district in which the ham factory was located was informed of the position. They investigated and reported that the premises were in good order etc hygienically controlled and that the contamination must have occurred locally. This was possible but unlikely. They added however that as additional precautions to their hygienic control of their product the firm arranged for each ham before rolling to be dusted with Pybuthrin to prevent maggot infestation! Pybuthrin is a fairly lethal insecticide but is generally recognised not to be harmful to man except in very large doses. The toxicological aspects, however, require investigation. Certainly a customer buying ham does not expect to be served with ham and pybuthrin and it could be argued that the food "was not of the nature substance and quality demanded." How is the customer to know, however? How are the Public Health authorities to know? How many would have sampled a ham for the presence of an insecticide? Would the public analyst have looked for it without being asked to do so for only by a freak chance was this discovered locally? It is easy to see that the firm in question were most anxious to do all they could to produce a good quality article to the public and that the measures carried out were done in good faith. Could the situation not arise however (acting in equally good faith) that some other firm could find themselves the cause of a somewhat serious episode.

Alloa Burch Slaughterhouse.

Once again there was an increase in the total number of beasts slaughtered during the year at 9,110 compared with 8,706 in the previous year. Condemnations also increased in proportion to the number of animals killed. The weight of condemned meat etc. represented only a small proportion, however, of the total kill. As has been the pattern over the last few years carcasses or organs affected by Tuberculosis were negligible and many of the total condemnations of carcasses related to casualty animals.

There are, however, still far too many cases of liver fluke which by and large is due mainly to bad husbandry.

Meat inspection is carried out by the Slaughterhouse superintendent and where necessary he is assisted by the staff of the Sanitary Department.

Some improvements have been carried out at the slaughterhouse, and these are welcomed. A stunning pen would be very useful and it may well be insisted upon through future legislation. The old rope and tackle method is unsatisfactory and can constitute a hazard to slaughtermen which is needless.

Details of animals slaughtered and condemnations are given overleaf.

Unsound Food.

Very little food is now seized as being unfit for human consumption. There is however, a considerable amount of tinned food condemned each year as either being unfit or unsaleable. The loss to the Country generally in any one year must be substantial and much of the damage which is caused by carelessness in packaging or handling - could be avoided. Many of the requests from shopkeepers for condemnation certificates arise at stock taking times when goods which have probably been on the shelves too long require to be written off - and what better than a local authority certificate to cover them. There is some argument for a charge being made to shopkeepers for the services of a Sanitary Inspector for doing what is really their job. On the other hand it is obviously undesirable that the products in question should be sold and to institute a charge could be to induce shopkeepers to sell damaged and shop soiled articles of foodstuffs.

One useful aid in these days of prepackaging would be for the responsible officers of the local authority to be made aware by producers of their codes to dates of packaging. This would allow a check to be kept on stock rotation to insure that foodstuffs were not being sold long after the expiring date recommended.

The total weight of food condemned was 38 cwts. 2 qrs. 13½ ozs.. compared with 33 cwts. 2 qrs. 6 lbs., in 1961.

Table showing numbers of animals slaughtered and weights of meat
condemned at Alloa Burgh Slaughterhouse in 1962.

CLASS OF ANIMAL	NUMBER KILLED	TOTALLY CONDEMNED		PARTIALLY CONDEMNED		ORGANS		TOTAL WEIGHT
		NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	
CATTLE	2,451	30	10,876	24	1,394	700	10,992	23,262
CALVES	506	22	1,145	-	-	-	-	1,145
SHEEP	5,068	25	1,086	28	194	97	425	1,705
PIGS	1,085	14	2,521	11	193	38	245	2,959
TOTAL	9,110	91	15,628	63	1,781	835	11,662	29,071

Food Hygiene.

Work on this subject continues to increase. The number of premises falling within the scope of the regulations totalling 326 compared with 309 in the previous year.

It would be fair to say that progress so far as premises is concerned was marked. Considerable improvements were made in a number of premises as a result of assistance and insistence by the staff of the Department.

Several visits were paid to food premises by the Food Hygiene and Dairy Officer of the Scottish Home and Health Department. These visits are generally welcomed for the Department's Officers are in a position to assess the progress overall in Scotland and have some standard by which to measure local conditions. This is an experience which local staffs cannot have and on occasions their moods of undue despair are not justified. That there are many problems still to be tackled in this field cannot be denied. Too many shops still have small and relatively inadequate back premises for storage purposes. A number are in congested areas and it is impossible for them to comply even if they are willing to do so. This is why despite all its difficulties many would like to see food premises registered with the local authority. The problem of the unsatisfactory shop would remain for some years but they would ultimately disappear. It should not be forgotten that under the present system because local authorities generally have made such progress, the case for registration is receding. The man who has been forced into making alterations has, however, been working under a disadvantage compared to those who although subject to pressure cannot possibly comply and it is doubtful in these latter circumstances if the best is being made of a bad job by a prosecution that would not in any event be looked upon favourably by the local authority, the Court or the Central Department.

Planning interests occasionally conflict with public health interests in the sphere of food hygiene. For various reasons premises are given a "year to year" life or some such other period. Owners and occupiers of premises are naturally reluctant to spend money on such premises and this would be a reasonable point of view if at the end of the life the premises ceased to exist. Limited planning "lives" or annual renewals, however, have an unhappy tendency to drift on for a number of years and it is very difficult to decide what is the appropriate moment for the health authorities to stand firm.

Nevertheless given time, registration or not, unsatisfactory premises will disappear - this is, however, more than can be said for unhygienic practices. If there is any cause for real anxiety it is surely in this field. Conditions here have improved but without being a faddist there is a long way still to go.

Many shop assistants just do not appreciate the need for real cleanliness.

It cannot be emphasised often enough that while to a normally healthy person food poisoning is a relatively transient illness, to those in poor health, the very young or the old it can be very serious indeed.

Education of food handlers must be continued and shortly the staff will be directing their attention more closely to unhygienic practices. The local authority are ever willing to give talks etc. on the subject of Food Hygiene to staffs of shops and catering establishments but it does seem unfair that the onus for this should rest on their shoulders all the time. Could the Food trade organisations not take a more effective interest in the matter?

During the year the follow up survey of premises was carried out and 92 notices were issued mainly in respect of structural faults or defects. /

Van trading if anything increased during the year. This is one aspect where greater control would also be welcomed. There is no saying where some of these vans might be parked or garaged at weekends particularly in the summer months, probably with stock still inside being steadily cooked by the heat until the van takes the road again on Monday morning. The answer that control lies in Section 5 of the Regulations is really not satisfactory. It could be difficult to sustain Court proceedings under these terms.

Very few complaints were made during the year by the public in connection with food hygiene. This is however not to be taken as an accurate guide to conditions for many appear to have no knowledge of who they should complain to and others - the great majority - are frankly not interested, until they or their family are stricken with food poisoning. At this stage they are very insistent indeed that the cause should be discovered.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act.

Action in the destruction of pests is not confined to the definition given in the Act, for attempts are made to deal with all pest problems, and this year's activities covered the destruction of rats, mice, moles, rabbits and pigeons along with the usual autumnal problem of eradicating wasps' nests. Although some of these problems do not really fall within the ambit of the local authority's pest destruction service every effort is made to help householders who are in difficulty.

Generally speaking a free service is offered to householders. In other cases, however, a charge is made.

There is now no reluctance on behalf of householders or the public to notify the presence of vermin and advice of infestations is received from clerks of works, rent collectors and the staff of the Sanitary Department when carrying out their many other duties.

Barfarin is still the main poison in use and it continues to be effective.

Regular attention is given by the Rat Catcher to property which is especially liable to infestation and any control measures necessary are promptly taken.

The pigeon problem still unfortunately remains. The Department of Agriculture were not completely satisfied with the site suggested for narcotic bait poisoning and along with other considerations no further action was taken. This was indeed unfortunate as those birds are a nuisance to the public and they also seriously deface public and other buildings, causing needless expense. A more detailed statistical analysis of the work done during the year is given in the table overleaf.

Infectious Diseases.

There was no major outbreak during the year, 26 visits were paid to investigate cases and 21 houses were disinfected. Arrangements were made where necessary to have blankets and bedding disinfected at the Infectious Disease hospital. Much of the time under this heading was spent on cases of suspected food poisoning, arranging for the necessary specimens being sent to hospital, and following up bacteriological reports on cases.

Disinfestation.

There were the usual miscellaneous complaints during the year of woodworm, silver fish, bed bug, cockroach and flea infestations. Forty-six visits were paid for the purposes of disinfestation and in all cases the remedial measures carried out were satisfactory. Better housing generally and improved standards of living have done more, however, than any wonder insecticide to reduce the incidence of flea and bug infestation and while cases still exist they are few indeed compared with 15 - 20 years ago.

Abstract of work done in 1962 under the Prevention
of Damage by Pests Act 1949.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority Properties.	Dwelling Houses.	Business or Industrial Premises.	Agricultural Properties.	Total
1. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1961.					
(a) as a result of notification.	3	146	12	3	164
(b) Otherwise.	16	5	3	2	26
Total	19	151	15	5	190
2. Number of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice.	7	142	14	5	168
3. Number of above infested properties satisfactorily cleared					
(a) By the Local Authority	7	136	8	5	156
(b) Otherwise.	-	2	5	-	7
Total	7	138	13	5	163

Nuisances.

This heading covers a whole multitude of duties carried out by the Department ranging from "true" nuisance conditions to mediating between warring neighbours. The latter task is one which the Department do not welcome or encourage but it is very difficult to refuse to take some action in these circumstances. Types of nuisances ranged over a very wide field and included choked or defective drains; minor defects in houses; dirty houses; burning of rubbish; offensive odours; dumping of offensive material etc..

One classic example is worth I think reporting. The occupier of a house complained about dampness in the walls of his house from a defective gutter and demanded that something be done to remedy matters. On investigation it was discovered that the house was owner/occupied and the owner was most upset to learn that the responsibility for repair was his and not that of the local authority!

On a more serious note, however, much time and trouble was caused by the recurring complaints of a gas smell in the Castle Street of Alloa. This complaint first arose several years ago but conditions appeared to worsen during the year. The Alkali Inspector's assistance was sought as the two works in the area are his responsibility. Much time and trouble was expended by all concerned to trace the source of this nuisance but with little success. Every co-operation was given by the industries mentioned and some works were put in hand to try and eliminate possible trouble points.

One of the great difficulties has been in trying to track down the main component of the smell. While it can be quite overpowering to the human nose this organ is much more sensitive than any easy test yet devised.

Investigations continue with the assistance of the Alkali Inspector and the co-operation of the long suffering and patient householders in the area concerned.

Cleansing and Scavenging.

The overall cost of running these services during the financial year including contributions to replacement fund for vehicles, wages, materials, repairs etc. was £27,803 which was less than the estimate of £29,419. This saving although small was only achieved by better use of the manpower available and by a careful check on expenditure. It becomes increasingly difficult each year to give an accurate assessment of the following years position and to even check the level of expenditure as has been the case in the last few years is no mean achievement.

Although duties have increased by the addition of new houses, and streets etc. the establishment of the Department has remained fairly constant at forty men and eight vehicles which includes one small van used by the foreman.

There is, however, a limit to absorbing additional duties without a corresponding increase in costs, or without the efficiency of the service being impaired.

The year was remarkable, in that despite the nature of the service, only two complaints were made to the Department. One was in connection with the replacing of lids on bins by dustmen, and the other about a bin which had been missed during the collection. This is a record of which the staff of the Cleansing Department should be proud and a testimony to the tact, and supervision of the Foreman in charge.

Once again the service operated well without a break in fair weather and in foul. /

The latter point I once again emphasise, for the staff of any Cleansing Department have a set task to carry out each day and there is no convenient shelter for them to run to in inclement weather. At the moment they do not have proper facilities for changing of clothes etc. but this defect is in the process of being remedied.

The six cleansing vehicles ran a total of 50,182 miles using 3,885 gallons of fuel averaging 12.91 miles per gallon. During the year one of the older vehicles was replaced by a compression loading fore and aft S & D tipper which worked with gratifying results and economy as the number of runs to the tip by this vehicle were at least fifty percent less than formerly.

The Johnstone Suction Vehicle used for street sweeping worked well during the year and covered 4,959 miles. Its services were much appreciated by the reduced staff of road sweepers particularly in the winter months when streets had to be cleared of grit following snow and ice.

During the year 377½ days were lost through absence of staff.

This still represents a serious problem to those in direct control of the service and as yet no answer to the problem has been found.

During the year a scheme for garden refuse collection was approved by the Landward Committee. This collection was provided free to householders on Wednesdays of each week. The scheme was evolved to prevent indiscriminate dumping of such refuse in housing scheme areas and to assist householders breaking in new gardens.

Refuse Disposal.

Further meetings were held with other authorities in the area on the setting up of some scheme for the disposal of refuse other than tipping in five separate areas which is presently the case. Progress was made in the talks and although it was slow it is right that the authorities involved should give careful consideration to the next step which could be the provision of a disposal plant of one kind or another.

No one now denies that present methods of disposal are generally unsatisfactory.

Water Supply.

Ninety-one samples were taken of public water supplies during the year and these were classified as follows:- Satisfactory 77, Suspicious 6, Unsatisfactory 8. In addition six chemical samples were taken.

Progress continued on the County Councils new storage tank at Lipney and Alloa Town Council embarked on a scheme of some £250,000 to provide an improved supply to higher parts of the town from their source at Gartnorn Dam and also in improving the filtration plant introducing micro strainers. There were no reports of any water shortage during the summer months.

Swimming Baths.

The County is fortunate in having two swimming pools in the area, one which is open the whole year at Alloa and the other open during the summer months at Alva. Improvements have been carried out to both premises and in the case of Alloa a new filtration plant etc. has been installed. Other work is in the process of being carried out. Both pools are well managed. This was confirmed by bacteriological sampling which was carried out, the samples being reported excellent.

Drainage.

The "flying squad" of the Cleansing Department dealt with 150 cases of sewer blockages during the year. In general, however, the various systems operated well. There are, however, minor defects in various parts of the Landward Committee's system and these are being examined by the Council's Consulting Engineer. Two of these points are at Diummie Road, Devonside and Park Crescent, Sauchie.

Two serious chokes at the Braes, Tullibody and Fairfield, Sauchie necessitated the excavation of the road, to expose the pipe before the defects could be remedied. In the case of The Braes six new 12" pipes had to be laid to replace some which had been fractured by subsidence.

Work continued during the year on plans for the Joint Drainage Scheme of Alloa Town Council and the Landward Committee and regular discussions were had with Messrs. Babbie, Shaw and Morton on many aspects of detailed planning. The Engineers work under some difficulty for on more than one occasion plans have had to be revised to cater for some new additional developments in this rapidly developing area. It is impossible to forecast accurately how much spare capacity should be allowed at any particular point and to over estimate now would be as bad as to under estimate.

Disappointment was felt that work did not proceed with the Western trunk sewer from Cambus to Alloa. There was much agitation in the village of Cambus during the summer about conditions in the River Devon. Cambus is now the terminal point of a substantial part of the County's sewage aggravated by industrial effluents and conditions were not satisfactory. There was, and is however little, that the local authority or their officers can do to improve matters. The one solution lies in the speedy construction of the Western Trunk Sewer.

I should like at this stage to record my thanks to Messrs. Babbie, Shaw and Morton for their help and co-operation during the year. I am also obliged to them for their comments on the 1962 drainage position which is given below.

"At the beginning of the period the last of the contracts for the reconstruction of the sewers in Clackmannan was completed. During the year work continued on the construction of the pumping station and pumping main by means of which the sewage from Fishcross will be delivered into the Sauchie drainage system. This contract suffered seriously from the severe weather during January and February.

Work also continued on the preparation of a joint drainage scheme for the Burgh of Tillicoultry and the Landward Areas of Coalsnaughton and Devonside. The possibility of additional development to the west of Tillicoultry caused the issue of contract documents to be held up pending a fresh appraisal of the scheme.

During the year progress on the Comprehensive Drainage Scheme for the Burgh of Alloa and the Landward Areas of Menstrie, Tullibody, Cambus, Sauchie, Fishcross, Clackmannan was confined to agreeing details of design and estimates of cost with the Scottish Development Department and to making up details of the charges which might be levied on industry in respect of the treatment of industrial waste discharges. A few days before the end of the year under review permission was received from the Scottish Development Department for the sewer-laying part of the comprehensive scheme to proceed.

Sixty-one drain tests were carried out during the year and advice was given to Architects, householders and others on drainage layouts etc. on numerous occasions.

Menstrie Pumping Station.

This station functioned satisfactorily during the year and was regularly visited. Minor defects were dealt with by the staff of the Department without recourse to specialist advice. /

Public Conveniences and Bus Shelters.

The alterations mentioned in last years report were carried out at Sauchie and Tullibody public conveniences. There was, however, little reduction in the acts of vandalism carried out. The premises seem to have some attraction to the "lunatic fringe" whose sole object is to wreak havoc on public property. In some cases the police did manage to apprehend offenders but in many cases this was impossible. A great deal of assistance could be rendered by the public in reporting acts of mischief of all kinds but they seem peculiarly blind to incidents.

Several bus shelters were erected in various parts of the county during the year and the Cleansing Department undertook the task of seeing that they were kept clean. One precaution was taken against vandalism - the glass is all unbreakable!

Housing.

Despite the considerable advance made in recent years in the provisions of new houses there is still pressure on local housing authorities. There are still, however, many people living in unsatisfactory conditions whether in unfit, or sub standard housing or are over crowded in local authority houses. Many pleas are made each year to the Department to open up condemned houses for young married couples. It is impossible to recognise these requests, however heart rending the appeal might be. In other cases voluntary undertakings have been broken by owners on the plea that the prospective tenants "realised what conditions were like and would accept them" by the time the first child has appeared strident claims are being made to the various House Factors for better accommodation. The "honeymoon" of living with in-laws in council houses is also over soon, and once again there are urgent requests for a house.

One of the most distressing situations arises where blocks of poor property are purchased privately and single rooms are then let to families desperate for accommodation. This is frankly a business proposition. Tenants are frightened to complain about rents or repairs in case they suddenly find themselves homeless. Most of them have insufficient points to qualify for a local authority house for a considerable time and they put up with conditions, for they at least have a roof over their heads.

Alloa Burgh.

Considerable progress was made in a drive against unfit houses and this meant a great deal of work for the staff. Detailed inspections were made of two clearance areas one in Castle Street involving 68 houses and one in Greenfield Street - Erskine Street Area of 141 houses. The necessary statutory procedures were completed during the year and although one objection was received against the designation of a house in Erskine Street a public inquiry confirmed the Town Council's Order.

There was unfortunately at the end of the year no sign of work starting on the new housing scheme of the Town Council in the Mar Policies. These houses are vitally needed to allow demolition of the various clearance areas and to allow their redevelopment.

Landward Area.

17 houses were represented unfit, and a substantial number were dealt with under Town and Country Planning procedures. The unfit house is not now a serious problem in the Landward area because of redevelopments but a substantial number of new houses are still needed to meet requirements.

Alva.

The attention of the Town Council was drawn to the need for action in relation to substandard and unfit houses in the central area of the town. Some 250 houses are involved and meetings were held with the Council and the Scottish Development Department to consider the overall position.

At the end of the year no formal submission had been made to the Town Council as there was some doubt as to whether action should be by way of the Housing Act or under Town and Country Planning measures

Tillicoultry.

No special problems were encountered here. Nine houses were represented as unfit and were dealt with by the council.

Housing General.

The following new houses were completed during the year:-
Alloa Town Council 21, Alva Town Council 8, Tillicoultry Town Council 36, Dollar Town Council 4, Landward Committee 63.

In addition plans were approved for the erection of ninety-three privately owned houses in the following areas:-

<u>Area.</u>	<u>Number of apartments.</u>					<u>Total.</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7 or more.</u>	
County Landward	2	2	2	-	-	6
Alloa Burgh	1	14	53	-	-	68
Alva Burgh	-	1	1	-	-	2
Tillicoultry Burgh	-	2	-	-	-	2
Dollar Burgh	-	2	10	2	1	15
	3	21	66	2	1	93

Improvement Grants.

Five applications were made to the Landward Committee and all were approved. There were no applications for Standard grants.

Factories Act.

There were 242 factories on the register at the end of the year the majority of which were inspected at least once. Generally speaking conditions in respect of sanitary conveniences etc. were satisfactory but in some instances matters such as lack of cleanliness, deficient lighting and ventilation of w.c.'s had to be drawn to the attention of owners. In all seven notices were sent to owners/occupiers detailing defects. These were all remedied. In other cases verbal warning produced the desired result. Substantial improvements in conditions were effected in several cases when larger reconstruction works were being carried out in the factory.

As yet there are no provisions for the welfare of workers in offices. Such legislation is now long overdue for in many cases conditions for workers on the factory floor are better than those provided for office staff.

Clean Air Act 1956.

From an industrial point of view there are only two or three chimneys in the County which could be considered unsatisfactory and improvements are contemplated for at least two of these. The position therefore, in this respect is satisfactory and has been achieved by and large by enlightened management in co-operation with the local authority officials responsible for the administration of the Act.

The position is, however, very different in relation to the problem of domestic smoke. Measurements of smoke pollution continued during the year as part of the national survey but in reality measurements are mainly of academic value and will help to prove the reduction of smoke when smokeless zones are introduced. It would be a mistake to look upon the taking of measurements as action under the Act.

Admittedly there is considerable work involved in the creation of zones; it is accepted that it is a difficult policy decision for authorities to take but the long term advantages far out weigh any temporary local difficulties which may be encountered.

A progressive plan for the complete abolition of smoke in the whole of the County would not be too idealistic, if proper phasing was carried out.

The County situated as it is in the industrial belt of Scotland adds its fair share to the total smoke problem of the area - a share at least the equivalent of a town the size of Falkirk.

	Cause of Death	All Ages Both Sexes	Males	Females	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks	Age 1-5-10-15-25-35-45-55-65-75-85-
1.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	-	1	-	-	1 - - - - -
2.	Tuberculosis, other forms	1	-	1	-	-	- 1 - - - - -
3.	Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-	-	-	-	- - - - -
4.	Dysentery, all forms	-	-	-	-	-	- - - - -
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	- - - - -
6.	Meningococcal infections	1	1	-	1	-	- - - - -
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	- - - - -
8.	Measles	-	-	-	-	-	- - - - -
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1	-	-	- - - - -
10.	Malignant neoplasms	73	43	30	-	-	- 13 27 18 12 3
11.	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	1	-	-	-	- 1 - - - -
12.	Diabetes mellitus	2	-	2	-	-	- - - 1 1 -
13.	Anaemias	2	1	1	-	-	- - 1 1 -
14.	Other general diseases	4	-	4	-	-	- - 1 1 -
15.	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	66	33	33	-	-	1 10 13 27 10
16.	Non-meningococcal meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	- - - - -
17.	Other diseases of nervous system	4	2	2	-	-	- 2 1 1 -
18.	Rheumatic fever	-	-	-	-	-	- - - - -
19.	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	7	2	5	-	-	- 2 1 4 -
20.	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	121	69	52	-	-	11 24 22 44 16
21.	Other diseases of heart	8	2	6	-	-	- 1 1 3 3
22.	Hypertensive heart disease	8	2	6	-	-	- 1 1 1 3
23.	Other hypertensive disease	10	6	4	-	-	- 1 1 1 3
24.	Other circulatory disease	21	5	16	-	-	- 1 1 4 11
25.	Influenza	1	-	1	-	-	- - - 1 -
26.	Pneumonia (except of newborn)	17	5	12	-	-	- 1 1 1 2
27.	Bronchitis	14	9	5	5	-	- - 5 3 1
28.	Other respiratory diseases	11	7	4	1	-	- 2 6 1 1
29.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	2	3	-	-	- 1 1 3 -
30.	Appendicitis	-	-	-	-	-	- - - - -
31.	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	1	1	-	-	- 1 1 -
32.	Gastritis and duodenitis	-	-	-	-	-	- - - - -
33.	Diarrhoea (except of newborn)/	-	-	-	-	-	- - - - -

All Ages

Cause of Death	Both Sexes	All Ages		Under 4 weeks	4 weeks	1-5	Age									
		Males	Females				10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95-
33. Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
34. Cirrhosis of liver	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Other diseases of liver	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
36. Other digestive diseases	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
37. Nephritis and nephrosis	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
38. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
39. Other diseases of genito-urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40. Puerperal sepsis including abortion with sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41. Other puerperal causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42. Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
43. Congenital malformations	8	6	2	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44. Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	12	9	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45. Pneumonia of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46. Diarrhoea of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47. Other infections of the newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity	5	3	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49. Senility without mention of psychosis	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
50. Ill-defined and unknown causes	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
51. Suicide and self-inflicted injury	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
52. Motor vehicle accidents	12	10	2	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	4	-	1	-	-
53. Other road vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54. Accidents in the home	8	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	5	-	-
55. Other violence	7	7	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
All causes	462	241	221	20	11	5	1	6	13	16	39	79	89	136	47	47

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Clinic	Number of Sessions	Children on Register			Total Attendances	
		<u>1962</u>	<u>Year of Birth</u> <u>1961</u>	<u>Pre-1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>Year of Birth</u> <u>Pre-1962</u>
Alloa	51	134	120	63	783	1,294
Alva	54	45	42	23	462	688
Clackmannan	23	39	42	27	202	350
Coalsnaughton	22	15	13	20	86	156
Dollar	22	18	25	46	60	201
Menstrie	22	24	25	13	174	245
Sauchie	20	54	53	42	238	398
Tillicoultry	50	54	66	66	497	965
(Abercromby)	21	34	44	23	113	242
Tullibody (St. Serf's)	23	65	55	37	187	376
<u>TOTAL</u>	308	482	485	360	2,802	4,915

APPENDIX NO. 3

DENTAL TREATMENT

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

<u>INSPECTION</u>	<u>Pre-school Children</u>	<u>M. & C. W. Cases</u>	
		<u>Expectant Mothers</u>	<u>Nursing Mothers</u>
No. examined	101	42	67
No. not requiring treatment	-	-	-
No. requiring treatment	101	42	67
No. accepting treatment	101	42	67
No. actually treated	101	42	67
<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>Pre-school Children</u>		
year	6		
years	11		
years	33		
years	50		
years	1		
<u>Treatment</u>		<u>M. & C. W. and Pre-school Cases</u>	
No. of appointments made		575	189
No. of appointments kept		536	189
No. of appointments broken		39	-
No. of new patients		109	101
No. of former patients		427	88
No. of fillings in temporary teeth		-	27
No. of fillings in permanent teeth		32	-
No. of extractions of temporary teeth		-	311
No. of extractions of permanent teeth		858	-
No. of dressings in temporary teeth		-	3
No. of dressings in permanent teeth		3	-
No. of AgNO ₃ dressings in temporary teeth		-	13
No. of dentures (full)		3 repairs 99+5 relines	-
No. of dentures (part)		2 repairs 16+2 relines	-
No. of general anaesthetics		48	69
No. of scalings		13	-
No. of x-rays		10	-
No. of other operations		344	80

APPENDIX NO. 4

VISITATION BY HEALTH VISITORS DURING THE YEAR

	<u>Number Visited</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
(a) <u>Local Health Authority Services</u>		
(i) <u>Maternity and Child Welfare</u>		
Expectant Mothers	629	2,131
Post-natal	-	-
Infants	1,247	11,478
Children (1 - 5 years)	2,768	13,666
(ii) <u>Tuberculosis Scheme</u>		
Skin Tests		88
Routine Visits		1,348
Total Visits		1,348
B.C.G. Visits		62
(iii) <u>Other Visits</u>		
Visits to cases of contacts of infectious disease		12
Visits to blind persons		3
Visits in connection with Home Help Scheme		3
Visits re child adoption		-
Visits to aged people		167
Visits to school children		186
Other Visits		130
(b) <u>Other Services</u>		
(i) Cases visited at request of General Practitioner		-
(ii) Cases visited at request of hospital organisation		
	<u>School Children</u>	<u>Pre-school Children</u>
Tonsils and Adenoids	188	98
Other	87	45
(iii) Visits in connection with Orthopaedic Scheme	5	5
(iv) Visits in connection with Eye Clinic	35	8

DISTRICT	Cases	M.	F.	Age Groups					Nursing Procedure						Period of Care					TOTAL VISITS
				-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65+	General Nursing	Gyn.	Dressings	Injections	Other	Under 1 week	Under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	Over 6 months		
ALLOA	223	54	169	14	2	20	60	127	85	8	43	59	28	59	44	35	26	59	9,694	
* ALVA & MENSTRIE	118	33	80	17	2	29	20	50	13	3	25	60	12	39	30	12	3	34	2,287	
* CLACKMANNAN & DISTRICT	72	22	50	9	3	22	18	20	11	3	33	23	2	26	28	10	1	7	958	
* DOLLAR	51	15	36	1	3	7	3	37	27	5	8	6	5	21	6	6	4	14	1,994	
SAUCHIE & FISHERS	118	42	76	11	4	29	25	49	34	1	22	50	11	41	38	16	5	18	2,867	
TILlicouTRY	160	38	122	16	1	31	38	74	37	16	32	58	17	90	32	20	5	13	2,129	
TULLIBODY & CAMBUS	85	27	58	4	7	39	19	16	11	6	17	49	2	35	29	7	3	11	1,497	
TOTAL	827	226	591	72	22	177	183	373	223	42	180	305	77	311	207	106	47	156	21,426	

* Nurses also do Health Visiting and School Nursing.

APPENDIX NO. 6.
 PRIMARY VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION - AT AUTHORITY'S CLINICS

Number who have completed a full course of primary vaccination or immunisation against									
Year of Birth	Smallpox (a)			Diphtheria (b)	Tetanus (c)	Pertussis (d)	Diphtheria and Pertussis (e)	Diphtheria and Tetanus (f)	Pertussis Diphtheria and Tetanus (g)
	"Takes"	"No Takes"	"Not Examined"						
1962	200	3						-	93
1961	126	-						-	213
1960	35	1						-	21
1959	31	-						-	9
1958	29	-						-	7
1957	15	1						12	3
1956	4	-						46	-
1955 or earlier	1	-						5	-

MAINTENANCE INOCULATIONS - AT AUTHORITY'S CLINICS

Year of Birth	Number receiving maintenance inoculations against								
	Smallpox (a)			Diphtheria (b)	Tetanus (c)	Pertussis (d)	Diphtheria and Pertussis (e)	Diphtheria and Tetanus (f)	Pertussis Diphtheria and Tetanus (g)
	"Takes"	"No Takes"	"Not Examined"						
1962	-	-						-	-
1961	-	-						-	-
1960	-	-						-	-
1959	-	-						-	-
1958	-	-						5	-
1957	1	-						384	1
1956	1	-						27	-
1955	-	-						1	-
1954	-	-						-	-
1953	-	-						-	-
1952 or earlier	7	-						-	-

PRIMARY VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION - GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

Year of Birth	Number who have completed a full course of primary vaccination or immunisation against								
	Smallpox (a)			Diphtheria (b)	Tetanus (c)	Pertussis (d)	Diphtheria and Pertussis (e)	Diphtheria and Tetanus (f)	Pertussis Diphtheria and Tetanus (g)
	"Takes"	"No Takes"	"Not Examined"						
1962	78	8							43
1961	124	13							127
1960	17	2							18
1959	8	-							3
1958	8	-							3
1957	6	-							2
1956	6	-							1
1955 or earlier	106	1							3

APPENDIX NO. 9.

Number receiving maintenance inoculations against									
Year of Birth	Smallpox (a)			Diphtheria (b)	Tetanus (c)	Pertussis (d)	Diphtheria and Pertussis (e)	Diphtheria and Tetanus (f)	Pertussis Diphtheria and Tetanus (g)
	"Takes"	"No Takes"	"Not Examined"						
1962	-	-							-
1961	-	-							-
1960	-	-							-
1959	1	-							1
1958	4	-							1
1957	7	1							5
1956	2	-							2
1955	6	-							-
1954	9	1							-
1953	8	1							-
1952 or earlier	430	28							2

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

<u>Oral Vaccination by Local Authority Staff</u>		<u>Expectant Mothers</u>		<u>Adults 1933-42</u>	<u>Adults 1920-32</u>	<u>Adults Others</u>	<u>Staff</u>
		<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1954-60</u>	<u>1943-53</u>		
1st Dose		140	346	305	475	50	-
2nd Dose		129	318	246	317	32	-
3rd Dose		114	277	192	225	28	-
Reinforcing Dose after 2 Salk		-	126	367	142	58	1
Reinforcing Dose after 3 Salk		-	-	529	1,028	6	-
1st Injections		-	44	10	1	18	1
2nd Injections		-	50	25	3	17	1
3rd Injections		-	-	15	-	9	1
4th Injections		-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Oral Vaccination At Factories</u>							
1st Dose		-	-	-	1	-	-
2nd Dose		-	-	-	7	-	-
3rd Dose		-	-	-	126	-	-
Reinforcing Dose after 2 Salk		-	-	-	3	-	-
Reinforcing Dose after 3 Salk		-	-	-	292	-	-

POLIO MYELITIS VACCINATION

Oral Vaccination by Family Doctors

	<u>1942</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1954-60</u>	<u>1943-53</u>	<u>Expectant Mothers</u>	<u>Adults 1933-42</u>	<u>Adults 1920-32</u>	<u>Adults Others</u>
1st Dose	-	1	4	7	-	12	9	13
2nd Dose	-	-	-	9	-	7	9	7
3rd Dose	26	115	92	97	-	184	617	721
Reinforcing Dose after 2 Salk	-	41	167	68	3	82	124	12
Reinforcing Dose after 3 Salk	-	-	266	342	1	156	79	16
1st Injections	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2nd Injections	-	40	30	9	1	26	30	6
3rd Injections	-	6	83	34	5	37	70	11
4th Injections	-	-	53	43	-	1	-	-

APPENDIX NO. 12

TUBERCULOSIS

PART 1 - RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

1. - RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	<u>Age-groups</u>									Total
	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	
les	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	4	2	11
males	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	1	-	7
total	-	-	-	5	2	1	3	5	2	18

11. - RETURN OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR IN WHICH DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS HAS BEEN CONFIRMED

	<u>Age-groups</u>									Total
	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	
les	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	4	2	11
males	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	1	-	7
total	-	-	-	5	2	1	3	5	2	18

111. - NUMBER OF NEW CASES IN TABLE 11 ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING THE YEAR

	Under 15 years	15 to under 45	45 and over	Total
les	-	1	8	9
males	-	3	1	4
	-	4	9	13

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

IV. - NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO, DISCHARGED FROM OR DYING IN TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS, SANATORIA OR WARDS IN OTHER HOSPITALS RESERVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE TUBERCULOUS.

	In hospital on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in Hospital	In hospital on December 31
Male	-	2	2	-	-
Under 15 years					
Female	-	-	-	-	-
Male	1	1	1	-	1
15 - 45 years					
Female	-	6	5	-	1
Male	4	12	13	-	3
45 years and over					
Female	-	2	2	-	-
Total	5	23	23	-	5

V. - NUMBER OF PATIENTS DYING FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS IN HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION OTHER THAN THAT RESERVED FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS

ONE.

VI. - NUMBER ON WAITING LIST FOR ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL AT 31st DECEMBER

(Respiratory Tuberculosis)

(Relating only to patients waiting for more than two weeks)

Under 15	Males	-
	Females	-
Adults	Males	-
	Females	-
Total		-

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

PART 11 - NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

VII. - RETURN OF CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Females	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3

VIII. - NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR AND CONFIRMED TO BE SUFFERING FROM ACTIVE NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

		-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
1. Abdominal	Males	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Females	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
2. Meningeal	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bones and Joints	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
5. Superficial Glands	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Genito-urinary Organs	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other Organs	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

PART III - TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.

IX.	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis of whom:-				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	-	-	-	-
Notified less than 1 month before death	-	1	-	-
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death	-	-	-	1
Notified over 2 years before death	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1	-	1

PART IV - THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

X. - PERSONS RESIDENT IN AREA AT 31st DECEMBER, 1962, KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

(Only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed are included)

		-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Respiratory	Males	-	-	6	4	26	20	24	22	7	109
	Females	-	-	3	21	39	30	14	3	-	110
Non-Respiratory	Males	-	-	1	2	6	2	-	-	1	12
	Females	-	-	1	3	5	4	1	-	1	15

APPENDIX NO. 13.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Return of Cases of Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis)

Notified during the year ended 31st December, 1962

DISEASE	Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health										
	At age - Years										
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Removed to Hospital	Not removed to Hospital
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dysentery	17	2	6	5	1	3	-	-	-	16	1
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	51	15	8	1	-	-	2	5	20	50	1
Scarlet Fever	11	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	9
Para-Typhoid B.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	84	17	20	14	1	3	2	6	21	70	14

REPORT

on the

School Health Services

For the Year ending 31st July, 1962

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

11. General Statistics

A. Number of Schools - 23

B. Number of children in average attendance:-

<u>School</u>	<u>Average No. on Roll</u>	<u>Average No. in Attendance</u>	<u>Percentage of Attendance</u>
Abercromby School, Tullibody	297.6	277.9	93.3
Alloa Academy Primary	163.9	156.4	95.4
Alloa Academy Secondary	671.4	646.28	96.3
Alva Academy	574.8	540.4	94.2
Banchory School, Tullibody	244.8	229.8	93.9
Clackmannan School	327.1	299.3	91.5
Coalsnaughton School	146.5	137.3	93.7
Dollar Public School	153.2	145.9	95.2
Fishcross School	98.4	93.2	94.7
Forebraes Secondary School, Alloa	564.0	521.9	92.5
Forestmill School	13.0	12.75	98.0
Grange Secondary School, Alloa	657.9	591.6	90.0
Ludgate School, Alloa	34.4	33.3	96.8
Menstrie School	149.3	143.0	95.7
Occupational Centre	18.9	18.6	98.4
Park School, Alloa	381.0	357.2	93.5
St. John's School, Alloa	192.5	181.4	94.2
St. Serf's School, Tullibody	286.3	268.4	93.8
Sauchie School	531.3	496.0	93.4
South School, Alloa	160.45	149.84	93.39
Sunnyside School, Alloa	492.8	465.5	94.5
Tillicoultry School	598.9	569.1	95.1
St. Mungo's School, Alloa	<u>724.0</u>	<u>667.8</u>	<u>92.2</u>
	<u>7,482.45</u>	<u>7,002.87</u>	<u>93.6</u>

111. SANITARY CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS and

IV. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Fully described in a previous report.

V. MEDICAL INSPECTION FACILITIES IN SCHOOLS

All the recently built and modernised schools have adequate Medical Inspection Rooms, namely:-

Secondary Schools

Alloa Academy, Forebraes and St. Mungo's.

Primary Schools

The Three Tullibody Schools - Abercromby,
St. Serf's and Banchory - and Park School,
Alloa

In/

In the older schools conditions vary, few have a Medical Inspection Room, and Staffrooms, Classrooms or Dining Halls or Huts have to be used. Each of these has its own attendant difficulties. Details of each school are listed below.

Alva Academy - Dalmore

The Staffroom is used here, which is somewhat small, but all the other facilities are adequate.

Alva Academy - Secondary

A very old school scheduled for replacement now. The Medical Inspection Room is old but otherwise satisfactory.

Clackmannan School

The Medical Inspections are carried out in the General Purposes Room, which is a large Classroom and is satisfactory except that the parents have to wait in a Passage outside, which tends to be rather cramped.

Coalsnaughton School

A Dining Hut is used here and the basic disadvantages are lack of any washing-up facilities, which have to be improvised, and the lack of heating particularly on a cold summer's day. In winter it is adequately heated. It also tends to be noisy when they are laying the tables for the mid-day meal.

Dollar Public School

The Staffroom is used here which is small but otherwise satisfactory.

Fairfield and Sauchie Schools

The Medical Inspections are carried out in a Hut which has adequate water, heating and lighting facilities.

Fishcross School

The Medical Inspections are done here in a large Classroom which is adequate.

Forestmill School

The facilities here are satisfactory.

Grange School

The Medical Inspection Room here tends to be small and fairly dark on a landing off a stairway and with no adequate waiting area.

Ludgate Special School

The Staffroom is used.

Menstrie School

The Staffroom is used.

Occupational Centre

A small Classroom is used which is quite satisfactory.

St. John's School

Here the Headmaster's Room is used. The only disadvantage is that when the Headmaster is called to the telephone there is sometimes some reasonable delay/

delay until the call is over.

South School

The Staffroom is used.

Sunnyside School

The room used for Medical Inspections is small, but the lighting and washing facilities are adequate. There is no convenient waiting room for the parents. Otherwise the arrangements are suitable.

Tillicoultry School

The Session Room of the West Church is used and it is satisfactory apart from the fact that it is rather far away from the school building and time can be wasted in getting the pupils there.

VI. THE FINDINGS OF SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTION.

A. General Review

Presence of Parents

The number of parents present at the routine examinations was 928 for the 2,096 children examined or 44.27 per cent as compared with 40.15 per cent last year.

The following figures give the percentage of children accompanied by their parents in the different age-groups:-

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Age 5	86.48 per cent	85.84 per cent
Age 9	43.22 per cent	39.12 per cent
Age 13	2.92 per cent	2.74 per cent
Age 16	-	-

Average Heights and Weights

The average heights and weights for all groups are satisfactory.

Overweights

During the past few years it has been noticed that there has been an increasing amount of overweight, particularly with teenagers in the Secondary Schools and pupils, who were considered to be overweight, have been weighed regularly. Since these investigations started the aim has been to get the actual size of the problem into some perspective. No very deliberate attempt has been made to actually advise any strict weight reduction, apart from advice to avoid excess carbohydrates, particularly in the form of sweets and cakes. The numbers involved in the various overweight categories are shown on the Table below:-

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Population</u>	<u>Under 20%</u>		<u>20% - 40%</u>		<u>40% - 50%</u>		<u>Over 50%</u>		<u>Total</u>	
		<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary	5,014	8	16	22	37	9	9	5	3	44	65
Secondary	2,172	13	22	26	36	6	17	2	12	47	87

It/

It is apparent that the problem is sufficiently large to merit some special attention as obesity in childhood almost invariably leads to obesity in adult life with its attendant higher morbidity and mortality in middle age. Obesity is a form of malnutrition almost always (except for a few glandular conditions) due to the consumption of excess carbohydrates in the diet. Dietary habits once formed, are difficult to alter, but a continuing attempt should be made with these obese children and their mothers.

1. and 2. Clothing and Footgear

No child was found to have defective clothing or footwear.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,096	
No. defective	-	-
% defective	-	

3. Cleanliness

Only two children were noted to be defective in this respect at Routine Inspection.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,096	
No. defective	2	-
% defective	0.09%	

	<u>1st Term</u>	<u>2nd Term</u>	<u>3rd Term</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of examinations for cleanliness	22,089	16,293	17,697	56,079
Number of examinations where Nits were found	186	108	80	374
Number of examinations where Vermin were found	3	1	2	6
Number of re-examinations on account of uncleanness	347	233	125	705
Number of treatments for uncleanness	116	79	46	241
Number of Registered Letters sent	2	1	2	5
Number of Home Visits	38	22	23	83

4. Skin Conditions

The number of skin conditions remained the same.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,096	
No. defective	30	5
% defective	1.43%	

5. Nutritional State

Eighty-five children were considered to be suffering from minor degrees of malnutrition compared with seventy last year.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,096	
No. defective	85	1
% defective	4.05%	

6. Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy

Twenty-five children were noted with unhealthy mouths and teeth.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,096	
No. defective	25	-
% defective	1.19%	

7. Naso-pharyngeal Conditions

One hundred and one were considered to have abnormal conditions of the naso-pharynx. Forty-nine of these suffered from enlarged and/or infected tonsils and adenoids. Twenty-three from nasal conditions (mostly Catarrh) and twenty-nine from enlarged glands.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,096	
No. defective	101	13
% defective	4.82%	

8. Eyes

(a) External Diseases

The number of children with external diseases of the eye was 29, compared with 39 last year.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,096	
No. defective	29	2
% defective	1.38%	

(b) Defective Vision

At routine inspection 58 children were referred for refraction.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	1,356	
No. defective	80	16
% defective	5.90%	

In addition the visual acuity of the 7-year old group was tested during the summer term for the school population, and 11 out of 624 examined showed a visual acuity of 6/12 and worse, and were referred for refraction.

The screening of 5-year old children with the 'E Test' continued. Of the 740 children tested 12 were referred for refraction, five of whom were prescribed with spectacles.

9. Ears

(a) Diseases

There were three cases of otorrhoea, compared with four last year, also one case of other diseases of the ear.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,096	
No. defective	4	3
% defective	0.19%	

(b)/

(b) Defective Hearing

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,096	
<u>Grade I</u> (Conversational voice heard at 20 ft. and over).	44	-
<u>Grade IIa</u> (Can be educated in ordinary class if seated near the teacher).	12	-
<u>Grade IIb</u> (Special School Education required).	-	-
<u>Grade III</u> (Special School Education required).	-	-

(c) The Early Ascertainment of Deafness

Routine age groups, 5's, 9's and 13 years were tested, and the 7-year old age group. Two thousand eight hundred and seventy-six were examined during the year.

The number of children with defective hearing is shown in the Table of Exceptional Children.

The Audiometer is regularly tested and overhauled at the Physics Laboratory of the Western Regional Hospital Board.

10. Speech

Seven children were found to have speech defects.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,096	
No. defective	7	1
% defective	0.33%	

11. Mental and Nervous Conditions

Twenty-nine children were considered to be suffering from mental and nervous conditions, compared with twenty-three last year.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,096	
No. defective	29	4
% defective	1.38%	

12. Circulatory System

Six children were found to have disease of the circulatory system.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,096	
No. defective	6	1
% defective	0.29%	

13. Lungs

Children with lung diseases numbered thirteen compared with nineteen last year.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,096	
No. defective	13	-
% defective	0.62%	

14. Deformities

The number of children with deformities numbered seventeen, compared with nine last year.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,096	
No. defective	17	5
% defective	0.81%	

15. Infectious Diseases

Only one case of infectious diseases was found at Routine Inspection.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,096	
No. defective	1	-
% defective	0.05%	

16. Other Diseases or Defects

Five children were found to be suffering from other diseases or defects.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,096	
No. defective	5	9
% defective	0.24%	

17. Conclusion

Of the children examined 88.88 per cent were considered to be free from defects, compared with 87.04 per cent last year. One hundred and twenty-eight children were notified to the parents as requiring treatment, same as last year.

VII.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

A. Minor Ailments.

Information is available of the number of children treated in Local Authority Clinics and as in-patients in hospital. No information is available about cases treated by General Practitioners or as hospital out-patients.

No. of cases treated:-

	<u>No. treated in Local Authority Clinics.</u>	<u>No. treated in Hospital (in-patient)</u>
(1) Cuts, bruises sprains and minor injuries, etc.,	2,277	34
(2) Diseases of the ear	66	3
(3) Diseases of the eye, excluding defective vision.	81	2
(4) Diseases of the skin:-		
Ringworm (scalp)	-	-
X-ray treatment	-	-
Other treatment	-	-
Ringworm (body)	3	-
Scabies	11	-
Impetigo	20	-
Other diseases	560	2
	<hr/> 3,018 <hr/>	<hr/> 41 <hr/>

Total Attendances at Authority's Clinics - 4,873

B. Defective Vision and Squint.

	<u>School</u>	<u>Pre-School</u>
Number examined by Eye Specialist	1,611	232
Number requiring glasses in the following groups.	388	28

Age Group	Systematics	Specials	Re-exams.
Under 5	19	-	9
Entrants	7		
7 +	9	37	307
9 +	15		
13 +	12		
16 +	1		

No. of cases treated in Hospital:-	(1) Defective Vision and Squint	18
	(2) Other Diseases of the Eye	2
C./	(3) Orthoptist treatment at Stirling Royal Infirmary.	147

C. Ear, Nose and Throat Operations:-

387

Of these, 372 were removal of tonsils and adenoids, and 15 were other operations.

D. Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

All cases with orthopaedic or postural defects were referred to the Orthopaedic Specialist, who holds a clinic in the Health Department each month for school and pre-school children.

Out-patient treatment was carried out at school orthopaedic and posture clinics by the Physiotherapist under the guidance of the Orthopaedic Specialist. Minor corrective splinting and plaster work was also carried out.

	<u>School.</u>	<u>Pre-School.</u>
Number of children examined by Specialist	81	82
Number of attendances	134	136
Number of children treated in Hospital or attending other clinics.	9	-

Massage Clinic.

Number of children treated	150	59
Number of attendances	1,403	533

Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

Number of children treated	10	14
Number of attendances	119	140

ORTHOPAEDIC CASES IN AGE-GROUPS. (CLINIC CASES)

DIAGNOSIS	Under 5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15+ yrs.
Arthrogryphosis	-	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	4	2	-
Spastic	4	1	-	-
Talipes	-	3	2	-
Perthes Disease	-	1	2	-
Congenital Deformities	7	2	2	-
Osteochondritis	-	4	-	-
Synovitis	-	-	2	-
Foot Strain	1	1	4	-
Bow legs	3	-	-	-
Knock Knees	22	3	-	-
Hallux Valgus	-	-	1	-
Hen Toes	10	-	1	-
Calcaneo Valgus	1	-	-	-
Delayed Walking	4	-	-	-
Flat Feet	-	-	5	-
Fragilitas Ossium	-	1	-	-
Others	30	13	23	3
	82	34	44	3

VIII

DENTAL REPORT.

The routine inspection of 1,387 children showed that 861 (62%) required treatment, and of these 766 (77.46%) accepted treatment in the Local Authority Clinics.

As the result of a Dental Health Campaign held in the schools, there was an increase in those seeking conservative and emergency treatment out- with the routine school inspections, and 804 were examined and treated in this way.

During the summer term all the primary schools were visited and the children given talks on diet, oral hygiene and the correct use of a tooth- brush by an experienced Dental Ancillary Worker from New Zealand.

A considerable reduction in dental disease follows the addition of fluorides to the water supplies and it is hoped that these preventive measures will be adopted at an early date.

Staff

The present staff comprises of one full-time Dental Officer, and one part-time Dental Officer who attends one day per week. The vacant posts have been advertised repeatedly without any applicant being appointed.

A visiting anaesthetist attends to give general anaesthetics as required. The services of a visiting orthodontic specialist on a sessional basis have been obtained, and he treats those children with irregular teeth.

The willing co-operation of Headmasters, Teachers and Nursing Staff, has been of great help throughout the year.

SUMMARY OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT. /

SUMMARY OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

1. No. of children Inspected by the Dental Officer:-

<u>Age.</u>	<u>Systematic Examinations.</u>	<u>Special and Emergency Cases</u>	<u>Total.</u>
4	36	6	42
5	170	73	243
6	127	65	192
7	186	77	263
8	194	79	273
9	186	81	267
10	214	62	276
11	132	56	188
12	18	70	88
13	37	95	132
14	45	104	149
15	41	27	68
15+	1	9	10
<hr/>			
	1,387	804	2,191
<hr/>			

VIII

DETAILS OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Analysis of Inspection.

<u>Age.</u>	<u>ROUTINE INSPECTION.</u>			<u>SPECIAL and EMERGENCY CASES.</u>				
	<u>No. Exam.</u>	<u>No. Req.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No. Accept</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No. Req.</u>	<u>No. Accept</u>	<u>%</u>
4	36	18	50.00	18	100	6	6	100
5	170	118	69.41	90	76.72	70	70	100
6	127	72	56.69	55	76.38	60	60	100
7	186	128	68.81	103	80.46	72	72	100
8	194	119	61.34	94	78.99	74	74	100
9	186	124	66.66	91	73.38	78	78	100
10	214	124	57.94	94	75.80	56	56	100
11	132	67	50.75	50	74.62	53	53	100
12	18	13	72.22	7	53.84	68	68	100
13	37	24	64.86	20	83.33	91	91	100
14	45	32	71.11	26	81.25	102	102	100
15	41	22	53.65	20	90.90	27	27	100
16	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	100
17	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	100
18	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
	1,387	861	62.07	668	77.46	766	766	100
<hr/>								

Analysis of Treatment./

Analysis of Treatment.

<u>Nature of Work Done.</u>	<u>Routine</u>	<u>Special and Emergency.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Visits to School (No. of sessions)	8	-	8
Attendances at Surgery	548	-	548
Children Inspected at School	1,387	-	1,387
Children Inspected at Clinic	-	-	-
No. of Casuals Inspected	-	804	804
No. of Casuals Treated	-	804	804
No. of Appointments made	3,054	804	3,858
No. of Appointments broken	400	-	400
1st. Visit	668	804	1,472
2nd. or Subsequent Visits.	1,986	-	1,986
Completed Treatments	949	374	1,323
<u>TREATMENT</u>			
No. of fillings - Permanent Teeth	1,315	29	1,344
" " " - Temporary Teeth	69	11	80
No. of teeth filled - Permanent	1,259	29	1,288
" " " " - Temporary	69	11	80
No. of Root Fillings	6	-	6
<u>No. of Dressings.</u>			
Permanent Teeth	153	40	193
Temporary Teeth	6	2	8
<u>No. of Extractions:-</u>			
Permanent Teeth (for caries)	795	201	996
" " (for Orthodontics)	47	-	47
Temporary Teeth	1,460	310	1,770
<u>Anaesthetics:-</u>			
Local	661	419	1,080
General	393	1	394
No. of Crowns	1	-	1
<u>No. of Dentures:-</u>			
Partial	39	-	39
" (repairs)	12	1	13
" (remakes)	-	-	-
Full	2	-	2
No. of Scalings and Gum Treatments	6	1	7
<u>No. of Silver Nitrate Applications:-</u>			
Permanent Teeth	1	1	2
Temporary Teeth	20	11	31
<u>Orthodontics:-</u>			
Impressions	66	-	66
Appliance Inserted	31	-	31
Cases Completed	30	-	30
No. of X-rays	71	-	71
<u>Other Operations:-</u>			
Permanent	478	279	757
Temporary	-	-	-

Dental Staff. /

Dental Staff.

	<u>Dental Surgeons</u>	<u>Dental Hygienists and Ancillaries</u>	<u>Dental Surgery Assistants</u>
Establishment of posts agreed by Council.	3	1	3
No. in post at 30/6 - Whole-time	1	1	2
Part-time (commenced 6.3.62)	1	-	-
Whole-time equivalent of part-time	1/5	-	-
Total whole-time equivalent	1 ¹ /5	1	2
No. of vacancies being advertised	2	-	-
Total half-days worked during year ending 31/7			
(a) in School Health Service)			
(b) in Maternity and Child)	564	162	564
Welfare Service.)			

Allocation of Time.

Estimated number of half-days occupied in -

Inspection	8	-	-
Dental Health Education	2	162	-
Treatment (other than orthodontics)	511	-	-
Orthodontic treatment	34	-	-
Administration	9	-	-
Absence due to illness	-	-	-
Total	564	162	-

IX. Special Schools and Classes

There is a Special School at Ludgate, Alloa, for mentally retarded children. During the year 32 pupils were in attendance, and 21 children were at the Occupational Centre in Sauchie.

X. Arrangements for Physical Education and Personal Hygiene

As in previous years children were in residence at Dounan's Camp, Aberfoyle, for the month of March. These were children from Abercromby, Alva Academy, Banchory, Sunnyside, St. John's and Tillicoultry Schools. In addition, children from Clackmannan, Alloa Academy (Primary), Sauchie, St. Serf's, South, Menstrie, Park, Coalsnaughton, Dollar Public and Fishcross Schools attended Middleton Camp School, Gorebridge, in June. St. Mungo's School attended Belmont Camp, near Dundee, during October, 1961.

Provision of Mid-day Meals

The provision of two course dinners to all schools in the County continued throughout the year, at a charge of 1/-d per day, the meals being supplied from the Central Kitchen at Tillicoultry, and the Kitchens at Alloa Academy, Banchory School, Forebraes School, St. Serf's School and St. Mungo's School.

The number of pupils taking meals as shown in the annual return to the Scottish Education Department was 1,713.

Dining Halls

Dining rooms are in use at the undernoted schools:-

Alva Academy.	Forebraes, Alloa.
Coalsnaughton.	Banchory, Tullibody.
Clackmannan.	Menstrie.
Dollar.	Tillicoultry.
Sunnyside, Alloa.	Grange, Alloa.
Sauchie.	South, Alloa.
Park, Alloa.	Occupational Centre, Sauchie.
Abercromby, Tullibody.	Ludgate, Alloa.
Alloa Academy (Secondary).	Forestmill.
St. Mungo's R.C., Alloa.	St. John's, Alloa.
St. Serf's, Tullibody.	Alloa Academy (Primary).
Fishcross.	

Milk in Schools Scheme

This scheme which provides for the issue of free milk to school pupils operated during the whole session. One third of a pint of milk is provided daily for each child participating. During the session the number of children taking milk fluctuated between 6,402 and 6,917.

All schools in the County take part in the scheme.

Supply of Footwear, Clothing, etc.

During the year 42 children were supplied with footwear and/or clothing by the Education Committee.

INSPECTION CLINICS.

<u>Conditions.</u>	<u>No. of Cases Excluded from School</u>	<u>No. of Cases not Excluded from School</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Impetigo	-	-	-
Scabies	-	-	-
Favus and Ringworm	-	-	-
Other Skin Affections	-	-	-
Verminous Cases	-	-	-
Infectious Diseases	-	-	-
Affections of the Throat	-	1	1
" " " Glands	-	-	-
" " " Eyes { Conjunctivitis	-	-	-
{ Blepharitis	-	-	-
Otorrhoea	-	-	-
Affections of Heart and Anaemia	-	-	-
" " Lungs { Bronchitis	-	-	-
{ Tuberculosis	-	-	-
{ Suspected T.B.	-	-	-
{ Others	-	-	-
" " Nervous System { Chorea	-	-	-
{ Epilepsy	-	-	-
" " Non-Pulmonary T.B. { Skin	-	-	-
{ Glands	-	-	-
{ Bones	-	-	-
Other Conditions	-	3	3
	-	4	4
Re-examinations	-	-	-
	-	4	4

Table 1.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED.

	Systematic Examinations.	Other Systematic Examinations.
(a) Entrants (aged about 5)		
Boys	351	12
Girls	389	15
Born in year 1952 (Aged nine +)		
Boys	327	20
Girls	293	16
Born in year 1948 (Aged thirteen +)		
Boys	341	15
Girls	344	8
Born in year 1945 (Aged sixteen +)		
Boys	21	-
Girls	30	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,096	87
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(b) Cases specially presented		60
Re-examinations		3,539
		<hr/>
		5,782
		<hr/> <hr/>

The total number examined last year was 5,736

The above figures do not include classes of children examined for infectious or contagious diseases.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN INSPECTED AT SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS WHO WERE NOTIFIED TO PARENTS AS REQUIRING TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL CARIES).

Entrants	41
Second Age Group	42
Third Age Group	34
Secondary Age Group	4
Other Systematic Examinations	7
	<hr/>
	128
	<hr/> <hr/>

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

- 70 -

Number and percentage of children affected in each age-group.

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age-group		Third Age-group		Fourth Age-group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2,096	351	389		327	293	341	344	21	30	1,040	1,056
1. Clothing:- Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. FOOTGEAR:- Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Cleanliness of (a) Head:- Dirty, Nits or Vermin	1 0.28	-	-	-	-	-	1 0.29	-	-	1 0.10	1 0.09
(b) Body:- Dirty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Verminous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	%	(0.13)	-	-	-	(0.14)	-	-	-	(0.09)	-

CONDITIONS OF SKIN /

Nature of Defect.		at all ages		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
2,096		351	389	327	293	341	344	21	30	1,040	1,056				
4. <u>CONDITIONS OF SKIN:-</u>															
(a) <u>Head:-</u>															
Ringworm		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Impetigo		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Other Diseases		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
(b) <u>Body:-</u>															
Ringworm		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Impetigo		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Scabies		2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-				
		0.57	-	0.30	-	0.29	-	-	-	0.38	-				
Other Diseases		4	6	4	5	3	4	-	-	11	15				
		1.14	1.54	1.22	1.71	0.88	1.16	-	-	1.06	1.42				
Totals		6	6	5	5	4	4	-	-	15	15				
		(1.62)		(1.61)		(1.17)		-		(1.43)					
5. <u>NUTRITIONAL STATE:-</u>															
Slightly Defective		5	8	13	20	10	29	-	-	28	57				
		1.42	2.06	3.97	6.82	2.93	8.43	-	-	2.69	5.40				
Bad		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Totals		5	8	13	20	10	29	-	-	28	57				
		(1.76)		(5.32)		(5.69)		-		(4.05)					

		Age Group			Age Group			Age Group			All Ages		
		5-14			15-24			25-34			All Ages		
		351	389	327	293	341	344	21	30	1,040	1,056		
		7	7	4	2	2	3	-	-	13	12		
		1.99	1.80	1.22	0.68	0.59	0.87	-	-	1.25	1.14		
		%	(1.89)	(0.97)	(0.73)				(1.19)				
6.	<u>MOUTH AND TEETH UNHEALTHY:-</u>												
7.	<u>NASO-PHARYNX:-</u>												
(a)	<u>Nose:-</u>												
	Obstruction (for observation)	7	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	9	7		
		1.99	1.28	0.61	0.34	-	0.29	-	-	0.86	0.66		
	Obstruction (probably adenoids for operation)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1		
		0.28	-	-	0.34	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.09		
	Other Conditions	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	3		
		0.28	0.51	0.30	0.34	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.28		
(b)	<u>Throat:-</u>												
	Tonsils requiring observation	15	17	4	3	1	3	1	-	21	23		
		4.27	4.37	1.22	1.02	0.29	0.87	4.76	-	2.02	2.18		
	Tonsils requiring operation	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		
		-	1.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.47		
	Other conditions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(c)	<u>Glands:-</u>												
	Requiring observation	7	17	3	1	1	-	-	-	11	18		
		1.99	4.37	0.92	0.34	0.29	-	-	-	1.06	1.70		
	Requiring operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Totals		31	46	10	7	2	4	1	-	44	57		
		%	(10.40)	(2.74)	(0.87)	(1.96)	(4.82)						

Nature of Defect.	at all ages		Ages 5 to 14		Ages 15 to 24		Ages 25 to 34		Ages 35 to 44		All Ages	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2,096	351	389	327	293	341	344	21	30	1,040	1,056		
(a) External Diseases:-												
Blepharitis	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2		
	-	0.26	-	-	-	0.29	-	-	-	0.19		
Conjunctivitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-		
Corneal Opacities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Strabismus	10	9	-	2	-	-	1	-	11	11		
	2.85	2.31	-	0.68	-	-	4.76	-	1.06	1.04		
Other Diseases	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	1		
	0.28	-	0.30	0.34	0.29	-	-	-	0.29	0.09		
Totals	12	10	1	3	1	1	1	-	15	14		
%	(2.97)		(0.64)		(0.29)		(1.96)		(1.38)			

(b) Defective Vision:—
Total Number subjected to
routine vision testing.

Fair Vision, 6/9 or 6/12 in better eye with or without spectacles.

Bad Vision, 6/18 or worse in
better eye with or without
spectacles.

Nature of Defect.	examined at all Ages	Entrants		Age-group		Age-group		Age-group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Recommended for refraction	2,096	351	389	327	293	341	344	21	30	1,040	1,056
		3	4	14	10	10	13	2	2	29	29
		0.85	1.03	4.28	3.41	2.93	3.78	9.52	6.66	2.79	2.75
	%	(0.94)		(3.87)		(3.36)		(7.84)		(2.77)	
No. wearing spectacles		7	11	30	35	38	57	6	7	81	110
		1.99	2.83	9.17	11.94	11.14	16.57	28.57	23.33	7.79	10.42
	%	(2.43)		(10.48)		(13.87)		(25.49)		(9.11)	
9. EARS:- (a) Diseases:- Otorrhoea		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
		0.28	0.26	-	0.34	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.19
		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases		-	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09
Totals		1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
	%	(0.40)		(0.16)		-		-		(0.19)	

(b) Defective Hearing:-
Grade 1. /

Nature of Defect.	examined at all ages	Entrants		Age-group		Age-group		Age-group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(b) <u>Defective Hearing:-</u>	2,096	351	389	327	293	341	344	21	30	1,040	1,056
Grade I		3	2	9	6	12	12	-	-	24	20
		0.85	0.51	2.75	2.05	3.52	3.49	-	-	2.31	1.89
Grade IIa		-	1	1	2	5	3	-	-	6	6
		-	0.26	0.30	0.68	1.47	0.87	-	-	0.58	0.57
Grade IIb		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade III		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		3	3	10	8	17	15	-	-	30	26
%		(0.81)	(2.90)	(4.67)	(2.67)	(2.67)	(2.67)				
10. <u>SPEECH:-</u>											
Defective Articulation		2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
		0.57	1.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.38
Stammering		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-
Totals		3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
%		(0.94)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.33)	
11. <u>MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITION:-</u>											

11. MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITION:- /

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age-group		Third Age-group		Fourth Age-group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	2,096	351	389	327	293	341	344	21	30	1,040	1,056
11. <u>MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITION:-</u>											
(a) Backward (due to irregular attendance, absence or other extrinsic cause)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Dull (intrinsicly)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Mentally Defective (educable)		-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	6	3
		-	-	0.92	-	0.88	0.87	-	-	0.58	0.28
(d) Mentally Defective (ineducable)		-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	4
		-	0.51	0.61	0.68	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.38
(e) Highly nervous or unstable		2	6	2	3	-	-	-	-	4	9
		0.57	1.54	0.61	1.02	-	-	-	-	0.38	0.85
(f) Difficult in behaviour		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		-	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09
Totals		2	9	7	5	3	3	-	-	12	17
%		(1.49)		(1.93)		(0.87)		-		(1.38)	
12. <u>CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:-</u>											
(a) <u>Organic Heart Diseases:-</u>											
(1) Congenital.											

12. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:-
 (a) Organic Heart Diseases:-
 (1) Congenital

Nature of Defect.	at all ages		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		All Ages	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2,096	351	389	327	293	341	344	21	30	1,040	1,056						
	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3						
	-	0.26	-	0.34	-	0.29	-	-	-	0.28						
(2) Acquired	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1						
	-	-	-	-	0.29	0.29	-	-	0.10	0.09						
(b) Functional Conditions	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-						
	-	-	-	-	0.29	-	-	-	0.10	-						
(c) Anaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Totals	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	2	4						
%	(0.13)		(0.16)		(0.58)		-	-	(0.29)							

13. LUNGS:-
 Chronic Bronchitis
 Suspected Tuberculosis
 Other Diseases

3	1	2	-	1	-	-	6	1
0.85	0.26	0.61	-	0.29	-	-	0.58	0.09
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	-	2	1	-	-	3	3
0.57	0.26	-	0.68	0.29	-	-	0.29	0.28
Totals	5	2	2	2	2	-	9	4
%	(0.94)		(0.64)		(0.29)	-	(0.62)	

14. DEFORMITIES:-
 (a) Congenital /

Nature of Defect.

at all ages

Boys Girls

Boys Girls

Boys Girls

Boys Girls

Boys Girls

Boys Girls

2,096

14. DEFORMITIES:-
(a) Congenital

(b) Acquired (Infantile Paralysis)

(c) Acquired (Probable Rickets)

(d) Acquired (Other Causes)

Totals

%

15. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

%

16. OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS.

%

Classification.

<u>Classification.</u>	<u>Entrants</u>		<u>Second Age-group</u>		<u>Third Age-group</u>		<u>Fourth Age-group</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I. Children free from defects	644	87.03	546	88.06	627	91.53	46	90.20	1,863	88.88
II. Children (otherwise free from defects who suffer from):-										
(a) Defective Vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses; or	7	0.94	17	2.74	8	1.17	5	9.80	37	1.77
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment; or	12	1.62	7	1.13	5	0.73	-	-	24	1.14
(c) Both (a) and (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19	2.56	24	3.87	13	1.90	5	9.80	61	2.91
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks.	36	4.86	23	3.71	23	3.36	-	-	82	3.91
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II or III distinguishing cases:-										
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible.	39	5.27	24	3.87	16	2.33	-	-	79	3.77
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible e.g. without complete restoration of function.	2	0.27	3	0.48	6	0.88	-	-	11	0.52
Total	41	5.54	27	4.35	22	3.21	-	-	90	4.29
Total number of children examined	740	100%	620	100%	685	100%	51	100%	2,096	100%

TABLE IV.

Return of ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN of School
Age in the Area.

<u>DISABILITY</u>	<u>At</u> <u>Ordinary</u> <u>Schools</u>	<u>At Special</u> <u>Schools or</u> <u>Classes</u>	<u>At No</u> <u>Schools or</u> <u>Institutions</u>	<u>At Hospital</u> <u>or Other</u> <u>Institutions</u>	<u>Total</u>
Blind	-	-	-	6	6
Partially Sighted:-					
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye.	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Other conditions of the eye, e.g. cataract, ulceration etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school.	-	-	-	-	-
Deaf:-					
Grade I	157	-	-	-	157
Grade IIa	31	-	-	-	31
Grade IIb	-	-	-	-	-
Grade III	-	3	-	7	10
Defective Speech:-					
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures	3	-	-	-	3
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures	-	-	-	-	-
Mentally Defective (children between 5 and 16 years):-					
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70)	-	31	-	-	31
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	-	13	1	7	21
(c) Maladjusted	-	-	-	3	3
Epilepsy:-					
(a) Mild and Occasional	7	-	-	-	7
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school).	-	-	-	2	2
Physically Defective:- (children between 5 and 16 years)					
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands.)	-	-	-	-	-
(b) General Orthopaedic conditions	26	-	2	1	29
(c) /					

<u>DISABILITY</u>	<u>At Ordinary Schools</u>	<u>At Special Schools or Classes</u>	<u>At no Schools or Institutions</u>	<u>At Hospital or Other Institutions</u>	<u>Total</u>
c) Organic heart disease	17	-	1	-	18
d) Other causes of ill-health	31	-	3	-	34
Multiple defects:-					
I	-	-	-	-	-
II	-	-	-	-	-
III	-	-	-	-	-
IV	-	-	-	-	-
V	-	1	1	-	2
VI	-	-	-	-	-
VII	-	-	-	-	-
VIII	-	-	-	-	-
IX	-	2	-	-	2
X	-	-	-	-	-
XI	-	8	3	-	11

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

	Age Group			
	5	9	13	16
Average Age in Years	5 1/12	9 8/12	13 7/12	16 7/12
Number examined	351	327	341	21
Height in Inches	42.4	52.5	60.5	68.0
Weight in lbs.	43.0	67.1	100.6	134.3
Average Age in Years	5 1/12	9 8/12	13 8/12	16 7/12
Number examined	389	293	344	30
Height in Inches	41.7	52.0	60.4	62.4
Weight in lbs.	41.0	65.5	106.9	124.3

Attendances of Parents at School Medical Inspections.

Age	5	86.5%
Age	9	43.2%
Age	13	2.9%
Age	16	-

